INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

REGD. NO. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

REGD. NO. B. 1068

PRICE: ONE ANNA

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XXIV NO. 32 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1936. FOURTEEN PAGES

Rajen Babu Tears Govt. Charge-Sheet To Tatters

In The Assembly

Craik Asks Cowasji To Join Congress

VOTE WHICH TURNED SCALES AGAINST GOVT.

You Can't Have It Both Ways, Retorts Parsi Baronet

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6.

Stormy scenes followed to-day's division in the Assembly on the Law Member's Closure motion during the debate of Mr. B. Das' Bill to repeal Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Government whips were so hopeful that they forced a division on the House but when voting resulted in a non-official victory by two votes the announcement was greeted with tremendous cheering from the Opposition benches. The only prominent non-official who abstained from voting was Bhai Parmanand.

FIRST NON-OFFICIAL VICTORY

There followed a veritable battle between the baronet and Sir Henry Craik. Addressing Sir Cowasji Jehangir who had voted with the Opposition the Home Member, Sir Henry Craik, said: "Why don't you pay four annas and join the Congress?"

Sir James Grigg also added: "I shall lend it to you."

Sir Cowasji Jehangir replied: "Remember, you played this game before. I wanted to give a fair deal to the Opposition. You cannot have it both ways."

The Finance Member retorted: "No you won't have it both ways."

Soon after both the Finance Member and the Home Member left the Chamber.

This incident which is regarded as an affront to the acting Leader of the Independent Party created great stir in the lobby.

VOTE WHICH TURNED SCALE

I understand the Congress Party is considering the question and may take the necessary steps. The Opposition parties greatly appreciate Sir Cowasji's sportsmanly action in voting against the closure motion, for it was his vote which turned the scale against Government.

Though on the last occasion the Law Member spoke for over four hours, he abruptly demanded the closure of the debate to-day without caring to respect the wishes of the leaders of the Opposition.

It was evidently an official belief that as several members of the Opposition parties have not yet arrived, they could score a tactical advantage by forcing a division to-day and throw out the Bill.

Proceedings In Detail

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day to discuss non-official resolutions.

Lobby interest has been excited by Mr. B. Das's Bill for the repeal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908, which has already occupied most of the days allotted for non-official bills in the last two sessions.

The Opposition's numerical weakness owing to absentees is said to have induced them to decide upon a policy of "playing out" time, which, for the same reason Government intention appears to be to press for a vote to-day.

"REPEAL CR. L. A. ACT."

The House resumed consideration on the clauses of B. Das's bill to repeal the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Mr. Griffith who had not finished his speech in the last session not being a member of the House, Mr. Sri Prakash started discussion by supporting the bill.

The President warned the House that he would not allow for the repetition of general arguments made during the consideration stage.

Mr. Sri Prakash said that the ordinary law was quite enough to deal with the situation and that this law had not been of much use was clear from the fact that after passage of the Act of 1908 as many as 58 terrorist crimes were reported. Moreover this law not only applied to banned Congress organisations but also to such harmless educational institutions as Kashi Vidyapith. This unfortunate institution had been searched 150 times during the last 15 years of its existence and several of its students had been detained for months in jail and then found innocent. On none of these occasions had a single incriminating article been found on the Vidyapith's premises.

"KING ALONE CAN DO WRONG"

Continuing Mr. Sri Prakash gave an instance of how at midnight 40 school children were turned out of the school and the building was seized by the police, and how even now Prem Mahavidyalaya had remained closed for three and a half years. The Hindustani Sevadal was closed for the existence of a rifle which had not yet been traced by the Home Member. He appealed to the Law Member, whose

(Continued on Page Col. 6.)

Publicity Officer's Tirade Based On Wrong Figures

INSINUATIONS OF EXTRAVAGANCE REFUTED IN TOTO

B. C. R. C. Administration Could Not Have Been Cheaper

Will Government Produce Viceroy's Funds Account?

Congress Does Not Require A 'Quake To Top Polls, Retorts Congress President

In a telling rejoinder to the Statement issued by the Bihar Publicity Officer, the Congress President refutes the charge of extravagance levelled against the Bihar Central Relief Committee and exposes the propaganda carried on by him on the strength of figures which Government themselves admittted to wrong.

A COUNTER CHALLENGE

He asserts that the popular Relief Fund administration could not have been cheaper and challenges the Government to produce their figures of the Viceroy's Fund administration.

In reply to the allegations of making political capital out of it Rajen Babu says that Congress candidates do not require an earthquake to top the polls and cites the case of the Madras Presidency which returned none but Congressmen though it was far away from all phases of earthquake.

"OUR ONLY FAULT"

In conclusion Rajen Babu significantly adds "our only fault throughout had been that we did not agree to merge the B. C. R. C. fund with the Viceroy's Relief Fund. The publicity officer makes no secret of this grievance, but this would have been a clear breach of faith with our donors".

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, Feb. 6.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President has issued the following statement with reference to the apologia recently issued by the Publicity Officer of Bihar and Orissa Government, in connection with the former criticism of the observations made in "India 1933-34" on the work of the Bihar Central Relief Committee.

"I have read the statement issued by the Publicity Officer of the Government of Bihar and Orissa intended to counteract what I said regarding certain remarks about the Bihar Central Relief Committee contained in "India 1933-34"

The Publicity Officer finds fault with me for not quoting some more paragraphs from the Relief Commissioner's report. As I understand from the remarks in "India 1933-34," the gravamen of the charge against the Bihar Central Relief Committee was twofold, namely, that it did not offer co-operation, and that its accounts of expenditure were not available.

I quoted the paragraph which refuted these two charges, and considered any further quotation was irrelevant. But since the Publicity Officer has quoted the very next paragraph giving figures of expenditure, I desire to point out that I had another and very cogent reason for not quoting it. Mr. W. B. Brett, the then Relief Commissioner had made a mistake in stating in that paragraph that "offices and equipments, stock, cycles and cars had absorbed Rs. 1,28,000 and administrative expenses Rs. 34,000."

Mr. Brett's report was published just about the time or soon after he left India on leave.

NO REPLY YET FROM GOVT.

When we noticed this mistake, we wrote to the Government of Bihar and Orissa asking for information as to how the figure of issue a correction slip, if we consented to the latter figure being also corrected. We pointed out to them that there was absolutely no mistake in the second figure, which had been calculated by our auditors according to the best and the most authoritative system and practice of accounting. We have heard nothing in reply, although this letter was written, I believe, more than six months ago.

If the Government challenges this proposition, I have got the authority of the Government of Bihar and Orissa itself to meet the challenge and will be able to quote it. It may be noted that I am writing this from my village home, where I have not got records and relevant documents. Otherwise, I would have given the correspondence and everything else in extenso. I think I had sufficient justification for not quoting para which contained one Rs. 1,28,000 was arrived at as it was entirely wrong and in excess of the correct figure by nearly a lac. After a great deal of correspondence, the Government admitted that the figure was wrong, and offered to issue a correction slip substituting the correct figure given by us in place of Rs. 128,000. But they coupled the offer with a condition. According to them, Mr. Brett had made a mistake not only in arriving at the figure of Rs. 1,28,000 by overstating it by nearly a lac, but that he had committed another mistake in understating figures of Rs. 34,000 by nearly a lac, and they would wrong statement, in the opinion of both the Government and Bihar Central Relief Committee, and two wrong statements according to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

FLOOD RELIEF.

The next para quoted by the Publicity Officer and not quoted by me relates to our work in connection with the flood relief. The insinuation seems to be that the funds raised for earthquake relief should not have been used for flood relief. We were of opinion that the flood and earthquake were inter-related, and the expenditure on flood relief was justified. The Government also were anticipating floods as a result, partly at any rate of the earthquake and had asked us early in April 1934 to join them in making preparations to meet that contingency when it arose.

INSINUATION REFUTED.

It was as a result of correspondence and talk I had with Mr. Brett that we constructed one hundred boats which we placed at the disposal of the Government and a few others which our workers used during the floods. However, to guard against any misunderstanding we took legal advice, and the legal opinion was that we were entitled to spend on flood relief; but we were advised to make the position clear and beyond all question, by amending the constitution in the way prescribed by the Charitable Societies Registration Act of 1860, under which the Bihar Central Relief Committee was registered. The procedure laid down was followed and the constitution was amended to include relief of sufferers from floods and other natural calamities. It is evident that this paragraph was wholly irrelevant for the purpose of refuting or supporting the remarks in "India 1933-34".

I would not have dealt with it, but for the insunation implied by the Publicity Officer.

The next and last para quoted by him contains Mr. Brett's opi-

(Continued On Page 10—Col. 4).

Strictures On S. D. O. And Magistrate

"NO JUSTIFICATION FOR OPENING FIRE"

I Have Some Experience Of Communal Riots, Says Judge

PATNA, Feb. 6.

Mr. Huby, I.C.S. District and Sessions Judge, delivering judgment in an appeal of 22 Hindus convicted on charge of forming an unlawful assembly, rioting, disobedience of Magisterial orders, strongly criticised the conduct of the S.D.O. who ordered firing, resulting in five persons killed and several injured.

It may be recalled that on 4th August last a Mahabiri Jhanda procession of the Hindus of Phenhara and adjoining villages in the district of Champaran, was stopped under the S.D.O.'s order and on his finding the mob's attitude unruly and defiant, the S.D.O. ordered the armed police to open fire.

Discussing the justifiability or otherwise of the firing, Mr. Huby observes:—

NO JUSTIFICATION

"Strictly speaking it is no part of my present task to come to the finding whether the order to fire was justified or not but as the trying Magistrate has gone out of his way to praise the coolness of the S.D.O. and commend his every action, I feel it incumbent upon me to express my own opinion on this point. After a very careful perusal of the evidence on record I may mention that I have myself had some experience of communal riots and that on some occasions I had armed police with me. I never found it necessary to order firing.

IN NO DANGER

"....I must say that the justification for opening fire seems to be very thin. It is laid down in the police manual that firing should never be opened unless it is absolutely necessary for protection of life or property. Can it be said that there was any immediate apprehension of danger to life and property when the S.D.O. gave order to fire? The S.D.O. and the police party were certainly in no danger.

"It seems quite clear to me that the common object of Hindus was to assert their right or supposed right to pass along the public path across the land appertaining to the Idgah. I therefore find it difficult to hold that the firing was "absolutely necessary for protection of life and property."

"The truth seems to be that because the S.D.O. had been telling the Hindus all the afternoon not to go past the Idgah after all despite his orders he thought something must be done about it and he ordered firing in order to reassert his flouted authority but instead of directing fire at the men who were desecrating the Idgah, he directed it at other men who at the moment were not committing any offence. But the reason he gave for firing at those other men seems to be ill-founded. My considered opinion on the evidence is that Babu S. K Aikat is not a sort of officer who should be trusted to handle armed police."—United Press.

THREE KILLED IN AIR CRASH

(Special Cable.)

BERLIN, Feb. 6.

Three people in the street were killed and two injured when an aeroplane crashed on Kaufingerstrasse one of the most important thoroughfares of Munich in the afternoon.

Apparently, owing to bad weather, two aeroplanes believed to be single-seater military machines collided in mid-air. One crashed on Faufingerstrasse and the other in a street at Schwabing, a northern suburb where little damage was done.

Both the pilots landed safely by means of parachutes.

FURTHER LEASE FOR TARIFF BOARD

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6.

It is understood that Government propose to extend the life of the Tariff Board for another year after 31st March next.

The special Tariff Board's report relating to duties in Lancashire textiles will be in the hand of the Government by the end of this month. Next year it is proposed to refer back the case of woollen industry and there are applications pending from other industries also. However the secretary's and technical advisers posts will be kept in abeyance till actually the case of the industry is referred to the Board. The cost is expected to be Rs. 1,39,348 voted and Rs. 4,68,000 non-voted.

COTTON CONTROL ACT REPEALED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

The House of Representatives, in accordance with the recommendation of President Roosevelt, has repealed the Bankhead Cotton Control Act, the Kerr Smith Act and the Potato Act.—Indian Allied News

Stop Press

FURTHER BOMBING ALLEGED

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 6.

A communique has been issued stating that three Italian bombers bombed the outskirts of Korem on Tuesday last. Machine-guns were employed but no damage was inflicted.

A further communique has been issued by the Abyssinian authorities denying the Italian allegation that the Swedish Red Cross lorries recently abandoned near Dolo contained ammunition.—Indian Allied News.

SMITHFIELD STRIKE CONTINUES

LONDON, Feb. 6.

The deadlock in the Smithfield Market strike continues.

The dockworkers are meeting this evening to decide whether they should translate their sympathy into action and go on a sympathetic strike.—Indian Allied News.

THE MADRAS TEST MATCH

Indians All Out For 189 Runs

AUSTRALIANS 61 RUNS FOR 4 WICKETS

See Page 11

VENIZELOS NOT YET RETURNING

PARIS, Feb. 6.

Speculation regarding M. Venizelos' immediate course of action was set at rest to-day when Madame Venizelos stated that M. Venizelos had no intention of returning to Greece before the summer.—Indian Allied News.

SILVER STEADY

LONDON, Feb. 6.

The spot rate of silver was fixed to-day at 19-7/16d. Forward was fixed at 19-3/8d. The market was steady. There was some Indian buying.

After the fixing of the rates, the market was very quiet.—Indian Allied News.

U. S. INFLATIONISTS ACTIVE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

The inflationist group has warned the leaders of the Democratic Party that they are expecting action within the next fortnight on the Soldiers' Bonus Bill by the issue of 2,237,600 dollars of new currency.—Indian Allied News.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Organisers for Bombay City and Suburbs on salary with business guarantee. Persons of previous experience and respectability need apply with testimonials to The Manager, The Prabhat Insurance Co., Ltd., Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. (5595).

Wanted—A Qualified Accountant for a Limited Company, knowing Marathi and Gujarati; should be conversant with Share Department work. Salary offered upto Rs. 75 P.M. for a capable man. Apply in own handwriting stating age, experience, sending copies of testimonials to Box No. 5585, "Bombay Chronicle."

Required:—A Controller of the Household. Salary up to Rs. 1,000 according to qualifications, must be conversant with household management including Kitchen, house decoration, control of servants, etc., etc. Please apply to the undersigned with photograph, and copies (not original) of certificates if any, before 15th February appointment immediate after interview. Private Secretary to H. H. of Alwar, Somerset House, Warden Road, Bombay. (2573).

Wanted very efficient stenotypist. Only those with good English and minimum speed of 150 need apply with testimonials to Box No. 5577, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Young Energetic Hindu Lady, who can teach for two hours daily, sewing, stitching, cutting and, if possible, embroidery and hosiery in a Widow's Home in Bombay. Salary Rs. 50—5—60. Apply Box No. 5538, "Bombay Chronicle."

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

To Let.—A flat on first floor at Parekh Building, New Queen's Road, for high-class vegetarian Hindus. Rent Rs. 125. Apply Maganlal Mehta, second floor. (5589).

To Let.—A ground floor flat in Beach House, at Napean Sea Road from 1st March. Just facing the sea. Large lawn for tennis. With Telephone arrangement and Garrage. Apply to the owner—H. B. Guzder. (5577).

56. EDUCATIONAL

Wanted—Learn Shorthand-Typewriting Fee Rs. Twenty, Bookkeeping Fee Rs. Twenty-five, Accountancy Fee Rs. Thirty. Also learn Hindi, Urdu (Hindustani). Easy instalments as well. Apply:—Shri Radhamukund Institute, Khatau Building, Majestic Cinema, Girgaon. (5596).

Wanted candidates to qualify as Sub-Engineers: Overseers through Postal Instruction. Principal, British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind). (5473).

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Gentleman will join in partnership in Anti-Occult and Modern Psychology Weekly. Apply Box 5584, "Bombay Chronicle."

73 AGENTS WANTED

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

121. DAILY WANTS.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Petrol, Kerosene, Crude, Lubricating oil supplied any destination to merchants, Native States immediately. For terms apply Petroleum Distributing Company, 166, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. (5592).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

GENUINE ENGLISH.
CROOKES GLARE GLASSES
in Tropic-proof frames
Rs. 7-8 per pair.
LAWRENCE & MAYO LTD.
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Lubricating Oils, Grease Cylinder and Engine Oils, Petrol, etc. required by the Municipality during the year 1936-37 are invited so as to reach the undersigned on or before 20th February, 1936.

Each tender must be accompanied by Rs. 100 as deposit without which no tender will be accepted.

Further particulars and specifications can be had from the municipal Engineer's Office.

The Municipality does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

(Sd.) TRIBHOVANDAS S.,
Chief Officer,
Borough Municipality, Surat.
Municipal Office, Surat.
Dated 3rd February, 1936.
(2589)

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Liquid Chlorine required by the Municipality during the year 1936-37 are invited so as to reach the undersigned on or before 20th February, 1936.

Each tender must be accompanied by Rs. 50 as earnest money without which no tender will be considered.

Further particulars and specifications can be had from the Municipal Engineer's Office.

(Sd.) TRIBHOVANDAS S.,
Chief Officer,
Borough Municipality, Surat.
Municipal Office, Surat.
Dated 3rd February 1936.
(2588)

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of C. I. Pipes and special castings, for Water Mains.

Tender forms and specifications can be had from this office on payment of Rs. 2 (Rupees Two) each and will be received by the Accountant not later than 4 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 19th March, 1936, and will be opened by the Chief Officer at 4-30 p.m. on the same day in presence of such of the tenderers who wish to be present.

A sum of Rs. 500 (Rupees five hundred only) must accompany each tender as earnest money.

The Municipal Corporation do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

All Tenders shall hold good till the orders of the Corporation are passed thereon.

Canvassing by tenderers and/or their agents will be a disqualification.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Karachi Municipal Corporation
2586.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE REINVITED for the right of skinning dead animals for one, three, five or ten years alternatively, commencing from 1st April 1936 and will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay on 15/2/1936 not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.)

The tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort; Bombay. It should be endorsed "Tender for the right of skinning dead animals."

Forms of tender, specification, etc. will be issued to any one; on payment of Rupee one by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that will be required.

Names of all the contracting parties should be specified in the tender.

J. S. NERURKAR,
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Deptt.,
Bombay, 6/1/1936.
(2591.)

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Dr. Sheshagiri Venkatesh Naik, G. I. P. Railway Dispensary, V. T. of Bombay holder of our Policy Nos. 7043 and 8947, having notified that he has either LOST or MISPLACED his policies and having requested us to issue duplicates thereof in his favour, notice is hereby given that duplicate policies will be issued to him by the Company should there be no objection recorded in our Head Office to our doing so within a month of this notice.

JYOTENDRA L. MEHTA,
Manager,
Bombay Life Assurance Co., Ltd.
Dated 5/2/1936.
(2592.)

Public Notices

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF 46TH DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors, by virtue of the power vested in them under the Articles of Association, have determined to pay an interim Dividend of Rs. 2 per share of Rs 50 for the half year ended 31st, August, 1935.

The Dividend will be payable on and after TUESDAY, the 25th day of February, 1936, between 12 noon and 3 P. M. on week days, other than Saturdays, and between 12 noon and 1-30 P.M. on Saturdays on application or on production of share certificates, to those shareholders whose names appear in the Register of Members on Monday the 17th February, 1936.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th February to 24th February 1936 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Agents.

Registered Office:
Temple Bar Building.
70, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.
5th February, 1936.

2587.)

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ANANTRAY VALLABHDAS BHUTA has contracted to sell to our client the property at Vile-Parle described in the Schedule hereunder written:—

All persons having any claim or demand whatsoever against or to the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale; trust; possession; inheritance, lease, lien; easement or otherwise howsoever in the said property or any part thereof are hereby required to give notice thereof in writing to the undersigned at their office at 14, Shivlal Motilal Mansion, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase shall be completed without any reference to any such claim or demand and the same shall be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Khoti Tenure together with hereditaments tenements buildings and outhouses standing thereon and situate, lying and being at Ville-Parle Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement one thousand nine hundred and fifty-six (1956) square yards or thereabouts, being Final Plot No. 56 of the Town Planning Scheme No. II of Ville-Parle and Non-Agriculture No. 70 B and bearing Notified Area Committee of Ville-Parle House Nos. 5 A and 5 B and which piece of land is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the Road of the Scheme, on or towards the South by Final Plot No. 57 of the Scheme, on or towards the East by Final Plot No. 54 of the Scheme, and on or towards the West partly by Final Plot No. 55 and partly by Final Plot No. 65 of the Scheme.

Dated this 6th day of February, 1936.

DIVEKAR & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(2593.)

Queen of Musical Romances
ROBERTA
ROBERTA
An R.K.O. Radio Musical
with
FRED ASTAIRE
and
GINGER ROGERS
AT
PLAZA
TO-NIGHT: 6-30 & 9-45 p.m.

FREE!! Gold Talisman (Govt. Registered) given by a sage in the palace of Maharaja of Tipperah. Infallibly cures any disease and fulfils all desires.
SHAKTI BHANDAR, P.O. Auliabad (Sylhet), ASSAM.

C. P. Letter

HEAVY TAXATION MEASURES

Govt. Take Advantage Of Weak-Kneed Opposition

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, February 4.

One of the dullest session in the history of the C.P. Legislative Council has just ended. Every member of the Council is now preoccupied with the thought that very soon he will have to face the electorate and the entry of the Congress in the lists being a foregone conclusion, the question that confronts him is: "Will it be possible for him to secure nomination for election on the Congress ticket or in the alternative, to secure re-election in spite of the Congress.

BUDGET MANOEUVRES.

The third lease of life given to the Council by His Excellency the Governor expires in the middle of September next, i.e., after the August session. It is reported that the present Council may be asked to sanction the budget for the next financial year, since it is felt that in the event of Congressmen being returned with a thumping majority, the new Council may not easily agree to the heavy initial cost involved in the new experiment. Recourse may also be had to the procedure of certifying expenditure as from April 1 to such date as the new Council may approve of the budget.

HEAVY TAXATION.

Meanwhile Government has not been slow in taking advantage of the present situation. They have, during the last two years, secured the vote of the Council to various taxation measures and augmented their revenues by further taxing the over-burdened tax-payer. The Court Fees Stamp Bill, the C. P. Game Bill and the C. P. Motor Vehicle Taxation Bill are only a few instances in point. It is no doubt true that the revenues of the Government have been seriously affected during this period on account of failure of crops in parts of the province and low prices. But the fact remains that the plight of the tax-payer, who, in almost every case is the agriculturist, is worse than that of the Government and that ultimately all taxation falls on him. It is also necessary to remember that 68 per cent. of the revenues are absorbed in payment to the services, both provincial and Imperial, with the result that the nation-building activities have to be starved for maintaining a top-heavy administration. The opposition is losing ground steadily and on one occasion we had the unusual phenomenon of most of the opposition members walking into the Government lobby, in support of a taxation measure!

DELIMITATION PROPOSALS

The province is eagerly looking forward to the release of the Hammond Committee's Report. Dr. Khare has in the course of his letter to the A.I.C.C. office some time back severely criticised the same. Political circles regard that the proposals of the Local Government in regard to the allocation of seats to each constituency (which are not likely to be upset materially by the Hammond Committee) constitute an ingenious attempt to prevent the Congress from coming into power under the new Assembly. The authorities recognised that the Congress will capture at least 66 per cent of the Non-Mohomedan Unreserved seats even under these proposals, but it is pointed out, Congress members will find themselves in a minority in a House of 112, and will thus be forced to make terms with non-Congress parties.

HIGH COURT TOKEN GRANT REJECTED.

Quite a sensation was caused during this session when the token demand for Rupee One for the establishment of the new High Court building was turned by the Councillors. The Home Member pointed out that the Council having agreed to establish the new High Court, was committed to sanction expenditure for the new building but the Councillors considers that the present is not the opportune time to embark upon such a scheme. Enquiries show that the Government regards the voting on the demand as a snap division.

A Desperado Outwitted

LYALLPUR, February 5.

A story of how a cashier cleverly outwitted a Sikh who, armed with a "Kirpan" entered the shop of Messrs Bhola Ram and Sons and demanded from the former who was alone, the entire cash he had with him, threatening him with his life, comes from Karkhana Bazaar. It is reported that the cashier expressed his willingness to pay him, and asked the culprit to wait for him until he brought the money from the safe in the adjacent room. While the intruder kept on waiting the cashier slipped through the back door and raised an alarm. The miscreant, however, escaped. Police are investigating.—United Press.

RENAISSANCE OF THE EAST

Achievement Of Asian People In Latter Half Of 19th Century

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Feb. 6.

Owing to Sir Shah Muhammad Sulaiman's inability to accept the invitation, Nawab Zu'qadar Jung, Home Secretary, delivered the Convocation Address of the Osmania University to-day. Deploring the educational backwardness of Hyderabad he said: Whatever political and material losses Asia may have suffered from the domanance of Europe, there can be no doubt that it was mainly the contact with Western activity that has brought about the end of mental stagnation in Asia, and during the latter half of the nineteenth century her peoples stepped onto a new age which, with respect to the revival of learning, may very well be termed the renaissance of the East. Hyderabad is proud to have scored another advance by undertaking to teach European sciences through the medium of Vernacular. This great achievement is entirely due to the gracious generosity of His Exalted Highness the Nizam".

In conclusion the Nawab exhorted the graduates to be of real service to the country with love and unselfish sincerity.—United Press.

CONCILIATION HOPES IN CHARI DISPUTE

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALIBAG, Feb. 2.

Mr. S. D. Deo, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, accompanied by members of the Kolaba District Congress Committee's Chari Dispute conciliation committee and some members of the M. P. C. C. Peasants Grievances Inquiry Committee went to Chari in the morning and heard the point of view of the landholders. In the evening he had talks with the tenant cultivators.

The discussion with the peasants and landholders holds out the hope that conciliation is within sight.

SUPPORT CHATTERJI'S DEMANDS.

At night the party proceeded to Pen when Messrs. Deo, Patwardhan and Khadilkar addressed a largely attended meeting. They spoke about the hunger strike of Jogesh Chatterji and appealed to the people to support all the demands made by him on behalf of political prisoners.

Grim Story Of Love And Revenge

LAHORE, February 4.

A report of how love was responsible for a cold-blooded murder of a Muslim named Ali Mohd has been received from a village Labeke Niwan about 8 miles from Lahore.

It is alleged that the deceased, and Hussaina accused who had been taken into custody by the Police on the charge of murder, were lovers of the same girl and were jealous of each other. It is alleged further that on the day of murder Hussaina accused took away the muffler of the deceased, and when the deceased visited the accused's house to demand the muffler back, Hussaina with two other companions with whom he was alleged to have conspired, it is further alleged, murdered the deceased after locking him inside the room cut his dead body into pieces and disposed of in a jungle.

The Police are investigating.—United Press.

Our Gujerat Letter

BAD PLIGHT OF AGRICULTURISTS

Dholka Villagers' Resolution Against Recovery Of Land Revenue

(From Our Correspondetn.)
BARODA, (By Mail).

It is a long time since the Gujrat Political Conference was held and it is suggested in certain quarters that the time has come when such a conference should meet at a place like Ahmedabad or any other convinient place to discuss the currents and cross currents of Gujerat politics. It is hoped that the leaders of Gujerat will make a move to call a session of the conference as it would serve the useful purpose of sending the message of Gujerat to the ensuing Congress session at Lucknow

JOURNALISTS STIR UP.

Much criticism has appeared in the vernacular press about inadequate arrangements for press representatives at Baroda. It is therefore suggested to form a Gujerat journalists association for improving their position and for raising the standard of journalism.

AGRICULTURISTS' PLIGHT.

It is reported from Dholka, a taluka of 120 villages, that orders have been issued for recovering land revenue from about 10 or 20 villages. A meeting of the citizens was held last Sunday when resolutions were passed describing the pitiable plight of the peasants and a committee was appointed to take the necessary steps. Feeling references were made at the meeting about the present economic depression, crop failure due to cold and the recent inadequate rains.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

DAILY EDITION
ONE YEAR
Local. Rs. 20-0 ... Mofussil. Rs. 25-0
SIX MONTHS
Rs. 11-0 ... Rs. 13-0
THREE MONTHS
Rs. 6-0 ... Rs. 7-0
ONE MONTH
Rs. 2-4 ... Rs. 2-8
Subscription To Foreign Countries
Rs. 45 per Year.
Rs. 25 for Six Months.

SUNDAY EDITION
SINGLE COPY
2 Annas.
YEARLY
Local. Rs. 6-0 .. Mofussil. Rs. 7-0
HALF-YEARLY
Rs. 3-8 .. Rs. 4-0

FOREIGN
YEARLY .. Rs. 15
HALF-YEARLY .. Rs. 8

Payment Strictly in Advance
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

For Lung Troubles
Colds, Coughs, all Chest Affections
For any weakness of throat or chest, or any tendency to tuberculosis; for a troublesome cough, bronchitis or any chest affection, the standard approved treatment is a course of Angier's Emulsion.
It soothes and strengthens the lungs, promotes appetite, greatly improves digestion, and exerts a pronounced tonic, invigorating influence upon the general health. No mother should be without a bottle of Angier's Emulsion in the house. Remember—Angier's is the most palatable of all emulsions, and it agrees perfectly with delicate sensitive stomachs.
"I have prescribed Angier's frequently."
A doctor writes:—"Some two months ago I had occasion to try Angier's Emulsion personally for a troublesome and worrying cough. In a few days my appetite commenced to return, and in a short time my cough completely disappeared. I still continue taking Angier's and have prescribed it frequently."
(Signed)————, M.B.
Of all Chemists and Bazars in two sizes.
Angier's Emulsion contains no animal oil, and in its preparation is untouched by hand. It is therefore acceptable to all castes and religions.

ANGIER'S EMULSION
ENDORSED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

A Page About Motoring & Aviation

Bandits Of The Blue

How Flying Crooks Utilize The Aeroplane And Their Own Weapons

At Tempelhof Aerodrome in Berlin there are four fast-flying, all-metal, Junker aeroplanes bearing the special marks of the Flug-Politzei or "Flying Police" waiting to take the air at any hour of the day or night in pursuit of some "bandit of the blue".

The little daughter of a Hamburg millionaire was kidnapped, recently. A few days later the father received a basket and a letter from the kidnappers. The letter told the rich Hamburger to attach 100,000 marks in big notes to the carrier pigeon in the basket, and when the bird safely carried the ransom money to the crooks, his little daughter would be returned to him.

The millionaire at once communicated with the Chief of Police. A call was quickly put through to the "Flying Police". at Tempelhof asking that a police 'plane be dispatched at once.

That afternoon the carrier-pigeon with the money attached to its legs was thrown into the air. After flying round for a few minutes the bird sped away in a northerly direction. And as it flew the police 'plane which had taken the air before the pigeon, kept it in sight. Sixty miles the pigeon flew, before it alighted on a cote in the yard of a lonely farm-house.

At once the police-pilot wirelessed to the waiting Chief of Police at Hamburg, giving the locality of the farm-house. Less than two hours later police surrounded the building and caught the crooks red-handed. Both the money and the little girl were saved. Thus was registered the first successful case in the archives of the new "Flying Squad".

ACTIVE ON CONTINENT

The air bandit is far from being a chimera of the imagination. So far he has not appeared on the horizon of the British "underworld", but aeroplane bandits have been active on the Continent for some years.

A few months ago, armed robbers held up a bank at Karlsbad, motored to a waiting aeroplane, and escaped by air. On this occasion they were chased by two pilots of the Czechoslovak Air Force into Poland, and when they were finally forced to descend for want of petrol, the military aeroplane alighted beside the bandits holding them up at the point of a machine gun until the Polish police arrived. Eventually, they were extradited and are now serving long sentences.

'PLANE STOLEN

In Yugoslavia two crooks stole a military aeroplane, and flying into Roumania, held up a district post office at Sinaia, not far from Bucharest, securing a number of registered mail-bags destined for the Royal Castle at Sinaia. With these they escaped by air into Russia and have not been heard of since! Last summer a private owner had his machine stolen from Schiphol Aerodrome, outside Amsterdam. It was traced to Latvia, where the thieves had to make a forced landing for want of petrol. The machine itself was little damaged, but the two men who had stolen it had disappeared. A few days later the owner arrived and flew it back to Holland.

The theft of aeroplanes is not as uncommon as might be supposed. A machine disappeared from Marseilles Aerodrome last year and has never been heard of since. Another machine, a small Fokker, was stolen from the Budapest Aerodrome by a man known to have been in the Hungarian Air Force and was never heard of again. An aeroplane is not an easy thing to hide and, although they do not arouse the curiosity and interest they used to, yet in many parts of Europe their presence still attracts a great deal of attention. In any case, police officers all over Europe are in duty bound called upon to note all aircraft and, if possible, their national markings and numbers.

All aerodromes, too, are in touch with each other by wireless, and it is a rule of international aerial law that when a machine takes the air for a known destination, that aerodrome must advise the other of its departure, in order that it may be expected.

SECRET MARKET.

I give these details because I want to point out the mystery which attached to these disappearing aeroplanes. The police of every country are of an opinion that there is a secret market for stolen aeroplanes—that possibly they are being flown over into Russia and bought by the Soviet Government. I do not say that the Russians know they are stolen, but it is a fact that the Soviet is weekly increasing the size of its air force. The truth is bound to leak out before long and then we shall be able to take adequate steps to prevent further thefts of flying machines.

FLYING GANGSTER

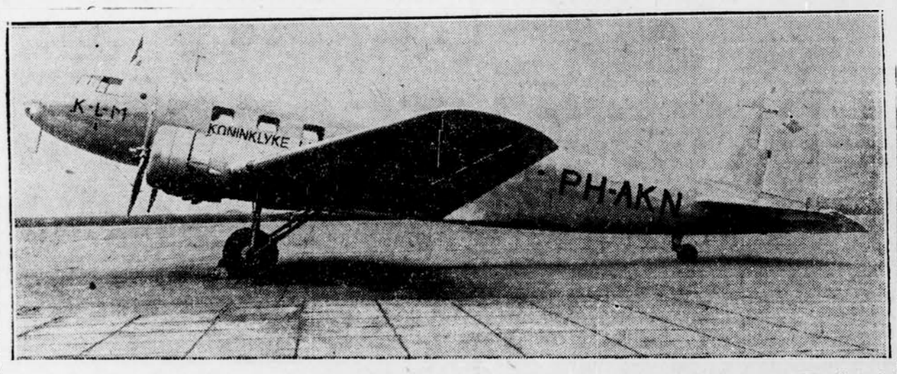
In America, the flying-gangster is a very real menace. The New York police have had a "Flying Squad" for some years and these 'planes are not often idle. Interstate law playing as it does into the hands of the American crook, the ability to fly over the border from one State to another after a crime has been committed, is extremely useful.

Bootleggers, drug traffickers and alien smugglers have long been using aeroplanes. Liquor, drugs and foreigners have been flown over the Canadian border from the north, and up from Mexico in the South for many years. It was to try and combat this menace that the United States Government inaugurated the Federal Flying Police. An aeroplane is quite as useful to the criminal as the motor car, for speed is every thing in the successful commission of crime.

The time is coming when Scotland Yard will have to start a "Flying Squad" that really flies. The only way in which to fight the aerial bandit is with his own weapons. Even then the police will never be permitted to shoot him to earth or force his descent in any manner that will endanger his life. All the police will be able to do will be to shadow him until he goes to earth, and then arrest him. As a matter of fact, the English crook will like taking to the air and will probably enjoy a certain amount of success at first, because the British love of adventure will breed in him a daring that will bring its own reward in the same way that all the fiercest and best buccaneers were always Englishmen!

It may not be long before we shall see in our newspapers such headlines as "Air-Bandit Forces Indian Airmail Liner to Descend." and "Daring Hold-up of Bullion 'Plane by Bandits from the Blue." —"Popular Flying."

ENGLAND TO INDIA IN 31 HOURS!



A K. L. M. aeroplane of the class in which the author travelled from England to India.

On A Modern Magic Carpet. II

The Second Stage Of England-India Flight Over The Mediterranean, Egypt And The Holy Land

By R. E. M. PATEL

(Continued from last issue)

The next stage of the flight was about 550 miles to Solam (Egypt) to be done in 3 hours, most of which was over the Mediterranean sea. The machine was in good trim and it was well within the flying range and so the K.L.M. service flies through and the passengers do not change into a flying boat. It was quite a good start and we left in good spirits. The city of Athens was left behind with its ruined remains of Acropilis seen from a distance looking up the sky. We were soon flying over the sea now and a little later we were informed that a storm was raging in the Mediterranean which resulted in a nervous passenger sitting up in his arm chair and looking all round and in his nervousness he even trained his binocular behind just where we had already passed. But there was not a trace of cloud in the sky anywhere and the plane was also flying without bumps and the sun was shining bright as ever. So he sat back but we were now doing just a little above 200 M.P.H. and so we were covering space at a tremendous speed. The storm was approaching from the right. We were soon in the midst of clouds and flying between the threatening clouds and furiously foaming sea. For a few minutes we continued this way and our huge machine tossed a little here and there, which made the pilot go up, up and up. We were now in the midst of clouds, just going through them, and visibility was nil except for some strokes of lightning making all sorts of peculiar lines in the clouds. A few minutes more and we just emerged above the clouds and bright sunshine again greeted us. We were still ascending high and now we were flying at a height of over 16,000 feet, as steady as ever. Coffee was served and the glasses were filled up to the brim, perhaps purposely to demonstrate that the plane was so steady even at 200 M.P.H. speed, when there was a storm raging just a few thousand feet below us. The lightning could be seen from above also. So we had been avoiding the storm and going above it and simply flying at a tremendous speed. For comparison I may say that in a fast railway train in the best of the first class rolling stock, it is impossible to fill up a glass to the brim and keep it without spilling for minutes together. Whereas you can do so in a 'plane. With its effortless pick up it soars up in the sky within a few minutes and thus it is able to avoid storms more easily. So after all we had left Europe behind and after a hop of over 500 miles over the sea, we saw a glimpse of the Egyptian coast. The storm was left behind and Solam was in sight. Huge sand doons were about and we glided down slowly on the landing ground. Ordinarily our route is via Mersa Matruh but at present the military orders do not allow these 'planes to land there and so it meant about a hundred miles detour for us. Not a tree in sight, only vast sea of sands, sands and sands, nothing else.

In The Land Of The Pharaohs

From here the next stage of the ramids and the Sphynx were in sight and also the great cosmopolitan city. Cairo. We passed over the city and landed safely.

We had enough time to visit the Pyramids, the Sphynx and also the city. It is a city where the East is wonderfully blended with the West. We spent the night at one of the well-patronised cabarets and returned to the hotel in the small hours of the morning. The aeroplane staff as a rule are in bed by 8-30 or 9 p.m. to have enough of rest to start off fresh in the morning. We had only a few hours' sleep as we had to get off early in the morning.

Over The Holy Land

Leaving Cairo we had a very fine morning and our next halt was at Gaza (Palestine) a distance of 216 miles to be done in 75 minutes and right to the very minute we did it. Instead of the dry sands of the desert here we saw the well cultivated fields in the Nile delta and canals with their peculiar water locks spread all over, giving ample proof of what modern science has been able to achieve in the sandy deserts to day. Visibility being excellent we could clearly see the Suez Canal with its usual burden of steamer traffic plying slowly through the narrow strip of water. Here the view for miles together in the canal was simply charming as it is impossible to get such a magnificent bird's-eye-view either from a steamer or a railway train running on the side of the canal. Leaving this scene behind we continued to rush at full speed over the Sinai Desert where there was nothing of interesting but by the time I was just scrutinizing the map, which was kindly lent to us by the Aeroplane staff, some one was heard saying "there you are, that's Gaza". So we were there already.

City Of Harounal Rashid

Refuelling here we left Gaza for the next stage of the flight, which was Bagdad, a distance of 5 miles to be done in 3 hours and 45 minutes. Here we did not ascend very high but still high enough to cross the Judean hills. We passed Bethlehem and the city of Jerusalem was seen on our left Then the river Jordan and the Dead Sea with the sandy mountains of Moab were just left behind. Then we passed over Ammon. Here there is a railway line also running in this desert but not running parallel to us. It crosses us at a right angle. Then there was nothing interesting except a huge pipe line for carrying oil running with us for miles and miles and also a motor track without cars or any traffic worth mentioning and so one is inclined now to sleep to make up for the wakeful hours in the cabarets the previous night. Here the long easy-chairs with a very nice and comfortable foot-rest are a great blessing for those who are night birds like the author, to snatch some sleep during the day time. The easy chairs are so adjustable that you can sit up in it by adjusting it in the proper angle by just turning the handle from where you sit without the necessity of leaving the chair at all. In the same way it can be adjusted to make it almost a bed while the head-rest cushion serves like a good soft pillow. There are blankets ready, if you need any. But they are not needed because the 'plane cabin is air conditioned and is never hot nor very cold. So one can fully stretch out as if sleeping on a camp stretcher and sleep comfortably without disturbance. The noise is almost negligible in spite of the great speed, as the cabin is so well insulated that we do not need to raise our voice at all when talking. It is extremely noisy in a railway train and jolts are hopeless, whereas in this type of 'plane it is all quiet and smooth without jolts so that if a man wants to sleep he can do so. I slept—and dreamt too! The pilot seems to have had glided down at Bagdad so smoothly that the steward had to wake me up and another fellow passenger saying "It is Baghdad". So we were in Baghdad (Iraq) 10 minutes earlier i.e. in 3 hours and 35 minutes for 593 miles.

Baghdad To Bushire

The next stage of the flight was from Baghdad to Bushire (Persia) a distance of 488 miles to be done in five minutes less than three hours. Leaving Baghdad we saw the city with, the golden minarets of the famous mosque "El Kadiman" towering above the rest.. It is one of the largest mosque in the world. Three lakes just left behind in the distance and the historic rivers Euphrates and the Tigris added to beauty of the scene. There was the famous arch of Tesiphone and the remains of the great audience hall of the palace of the Persian King Khoshro (533 to 579 A.D) on the left of our track, the binocular again proving a valuable asset of the plane. The sight of these ruins depressed me because we Parsis are the descendants of the ancient Iranians (Persians) who had once ruled a great part of Asia and to some extent even Europe (particularly Rome and its vicinity) for centuries when the present Europe was only in the background of civilization. To-day we have not a fragment of a city left in our hands!

Now we very nearly follow the course of the river Tigris for sometime and pass near Kut-al-Amara reminding one of the famous siege of 5 1/2 months round the British troops by the Turks during the Great War. After a little while sandy desert now gives way to marshy land. The idea of a forced landing in this mud was not comforting. The 'plane was now heading for the sea at full speed and we were now on the Persian Gulf on the Iran side. Small sailing ships were a picturesque sight but there was nothing further interesting. The 'plane had

Continued on Page 5 Col. 4.)

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE PICTURE

A Plea For Pneumatic Tyres

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read the article headed "Pneumatic Tyres for Indian Bullock Carts, II" by Mr. S. S. Naik, L.C.E., in your issue of the 24th, in which various arguments have been advanced to prove the superiority of the iron-tyred wheel over the pneumatic, for bullock carts. As one interested in mechanics from 'a purely academic point of view,' I crave the hospitality of your columns to point out the unsoundness of some of these arguments. It is not my purpose to enter into the economics of the question in this letter.

A part of Mr. Naik's argument is briefly this: "The pull exerted by the bulls has to overcome (a) the friction between the road surface and the wheel surface....." "The friction between the polished surface of the iron tyre and the road would be less than that between the road surface and the rubber. And thus the advantage would be with the iron tyre." Against this, it may be pointed out that the friction between the wheels and the road surface is not a force to be overcome by the bullocks. Even if this friction were to become infinite, the pull exerted by the bullocks would not be affected in the least; on the other hand, if this friction were reduced too much, the cart would go out of control on curves and slopes. The advantage claimed on this ground is, therefore, illusory.

WHERE FRICTION MATTERS

The friction which matters is that at the bearings, between the axle and the wheels; and Mr. Naik is perfectly right when he claims that if ball-bearings are fitted to the ordinary wheels now in use, heavier loads can be transported; but certainly not so heavy as when rubber tyres are also fitted.

In his article Mr. Naik has apparently ignored the advantages of the pneumatic tyre in absorbing small shocks. When the iron-tyred wheel passes over a small obstacle in the road, the wheel along with a considerable part of the load of the cart is lifted up, and the energy for this has to be supplied by the bullocks.

On the other hand, when a pneumatic tyre passes over a small obstacle, it yields to a greater or a smaller extent and the wheel is hardly lifted at all, a much smaller amount of energy being wasted than with the unyielding iron tyres. These obstacles in the shape of small dents and ridges are present everywhere on even the best kept roads and cannot, therefore, be left, out of account; much less so when the roads are obviously rough and out of repair. For this same reason, although the bullocks would be able to transport heavier loads if the present type of wheel were fitted with ball-bearings, it is obvious that the life of these bearings would be considerably shortened by the shocks transmitted to them by the iron rims.

From what has gone before, it is clear that Mr. Naik is bound to be disappointed in his expectation if he makes the experiment that he suggests, viz: "Supposing we make an experiment of fitting a rubber pneumatic tyre to the present crude form of cart wheel without changing the rolling surfaces, we will find that the same bullock will pull not more but less load." Well, will he try and see?

Finally, as regards the speed, granting for the sake of argument that the Indian bullock is incapable of doing more than two miles per hour (isn't this a libel on the poor bull?) he is certainly capable of doing much less if unnecessarily handicapped.—Yours etc.,

"A TEACHER OF MECHANICS."
Royal Institute of Science,
Bombay: Jan. 27.

PEDESTRIANS' DESPAIR

Crossing At Bori Bunder Needs A Traffic Island

"A Pedestrian" writes:—

The number of cross roads, intersections, road and tram junctions in Bombay City are many. At some of these junctions policemen are on duty controlling traffic daily. Except at certain points no safety device for pedestrian crossings has been provided. The experiment now being tried on Queens Road by providing parallel lines across the road indicating crossing places for pedestrians shows that the traffic authorities are anxious to protect pedestrians. The provision of similar parallel lines to indicate safe crossing spots especially at the junction of roads where traffic is heavy should not be delayed.

AT BORI BUNDER.

Bori Bunder area in the rush hours is the despair of pedestrians. Every few minutes the local trains discharge thousands of people and in their anxiety to reach their respective offices. pedestrians take great risks practically every day and it is a wonder that the number of accidents in this area is not staggering.

With trams from four directions, bus and motor traffic coming from every side, it is a game of skilful dodging before a pedestrian can reach one of the pavements on either side of Hornby Road south.

Safe crossing places are required in this area more than anywhere else and looking to the fact that the majority of pedestrians are office-going people and generally educated, it will be much easier to bring about traffic sense among pedestrians by proper directions.

It is a common sight that people look up to the policeman before crossing to see the direction of his hands and follow the signals. His 'stop" signal though intended for vehicles is taken literally to apply to pedestrians and they too stop and move when the vehicles start moving, or follow some enterprising pedestrian who finding the way clear for crossing, starts running across the road.

TRAFFIC ISLAND NEEDED

Traffic islands and definitely marked crossing places are most essential in this area and it is a most deplorable fact that a deadlock should be brought about on this question by the Municipality and the Police Department trying to dissociate their responsibilities for incurring the required expenditure.

Pending a settlement as to who should spend for these safety first requirements in the City, it is earnestly suggested that parallel crossing lines be marked by the traffic authorities as a first step to ensure safety for pedestrians: the marking of crossing places at all junctions in general would itself be a good propaganda in educating pedestrians that they need not be expert dodgers to cut across roads at their sweet will risking their lives and contributing to the toll of the road.

VIBRO-ASOKA

THE SUPREME UTERINE TONIC

Invaluable in

Menstrual Irregularities Ovarian Congestion, Uterine Engorgement, Threatened Miscarriage, Enlargement of the womb and other functional disorder, peculiar to young women.

BENGAL CHEMICAL : : CALCUTTA.

Bombay Agents:—ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess Street.

CONSULTATION EXTENDED Upto 16th Feb. 1936

Cases Given Up As Hopeless Undertaken

Meet the Famous Pulse Specialist from South India. He has visited Bombay during the past ten years. Make sure of a correct diagnosis with his advice. A correct diagnosis means correct treatment.

CONSULT FREE

BISHAG-RATNA PANDIT

E. S. GOPAN

To read your pulse, diagnose your disease and advise treatment.

In all cases of diabetes, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Piles, Asthma, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Female Disorders and all chronic and complicated ailments.

BOMBAY

Only 10 Days More From TO-DAY up-to 16th Feb. 1936.

AT THE

Empire Hindu Hotel

Empire Bldgs., Hornby Rd. Fort, Bombay 'Phone: 22789.

Between the Hours 8 to 11 a.m. & 3 to 6 p.m.

At Poona from 17th to 23rd National Hotel, Oppo. Rly. Station, POONA.

The Tamil Nadu Ayurvedic Pharmacy Ltd. Madras

Bombay Agents:—THE POPULAR PHARMACY, BOMBAY

LATEST GALLOP NOTES

Rentenmark & Shaphir Impress

Jahan Ara In Fine Trim For Bombay Derby

(By Our Special Correspondent)

Saturday's racing promises to be rather interesting as several impressive gallops have been done by horses engaged in the principal events.

SHAPHIR (Burn) FLYING ORDERS (Lowrey) and MAS d'ANTIBES (Wilson) travelled 10 furlongs on the race track at full stretch. Shaphir beat Flying Orders by a head, and Mas d'Antibes who started a couple of lengths behind finished the same distance in the rear of the first named pair.

RENTENMARK (W. Sibbritt) covered a mile at fast pace on the tan. The chestnut was extended by CAMPING (Whitside) over the first half mile and by COMPLET (Riding Boy) over the last 4 furlongs. Kashmir's hope in the Eclipse Stakes, gave entire satisfaction and holds a first rate chance.

DRAUGHTSMAN (Brace) was given pace work over 10 furlongs. Fair.

TOLERATE (Munro) was accompanied by TEL ASUR (Scanlan) for 5 furlongs on the grass. Both moved freely and are fit for the fray.

ROBERT (Britt) had a stablemate for company in a 9 furlongs gallop. Fair.

COUNT ITO (Burn) trounced BEAUTAUR (S. Black) over a mile. The former has been unlucky but he will take a lot of beating on Saturday.

BLACK PERIL (Lowrey) went 6 furlongs on the race track. Fair.

BAY MONK (Britt) disposed of DINOS (Little) with great ease in a 5 furlongs trial on the grass track. Much improved.

DIAMOND SHOWER (Cook) shaped well in an easy 6 furlongs gallop. Has maintained early form shown.

THERMOMETER (Whittle) went 7 furlongs. Fair.

HERITAGE (Brace) pleased in a 6 furlongs gallop on the race track. Very fit.

ALMEIDA (Riding Boy) displayed great speed in a half mile spurt.

KNIGHT'S ADVENTURE (Harding) finished level with RAMBLER (Riding Boy) over 6 furlongs on the grass track.

MYRON (Riding Boy) was assisted by SOLAR BARN (Selby) in a mile trial on the tan, both finished strongly. The latter should run prominently on Saturday.

CASH SWEEP (O'Neale) showed up in a 9 furlongs test with BEDSOCKS (Brace) on the race track. Both are at their best.

POMPIDHOR (W. Sibbritt) beat DANDY BRUSH (Davison) over 9 furlongs. Much improved.

PIN MONEY (Vatard) moved with great freedom over 7 furlongs. In fine fettle.

THE NUN (Wilson) showed to advantage in a mile gallop.

CARIOCA (Carslake) held MAYCOCK (Burn) in a 9 furlongs gallop on the race track. The former can still win.

CLICQUOT (Carslake) finished better than THRACIAN PRINCE (Bullock) over 9 furlongs. The former can repeat his success.

TRELAWNE (Reynolds) was too good for TREE TOP (Whiteside) in a 9 furlongs trial.

ANGELO (Selby) beat ARGYLL (Northmore) over 7 furlongs on the race track. The former has made notable improvement.

MYRRH (Graham) and MUSCATEL (Bullock) were sent 6 furlongs on the tan at a smart pace. Both are fit and well.

BACHELOR'S BARD (S. Black) gave a good account of himself in a 7 furlongs burst on the race track.

AURA (Brace) proved superior to CRIMSON RAMBLER (O'Neale) when tried out over 7 furlongs on the race track.

EARLSTON (Brace) beat RUNNING SEA (O'Neale) over 9 furlongs on the race track.

DOREDA (Riding Boy) finished in front of PHARE (Clarke) over 5 furlongs.

HONEY BOY (Wilson) slammed MINSTREL BOY (Graham) in a 6 furlongs gallop.

BELLE OF YORK (Northmore) shaped excellently in a 6 furlongs gallop.

HER LADYSHIP (Burn) moved freely in a 6 furlongs burst.

HONEYSUCKLE (Riding Boy) beat SANSOLINI (W. Sibbritt) very comfortably over 6 furlongs.

CARNIVAL (Brace) held HEAD DRESS (Vatard) and DAFTRUM (Riding Boy) in a 6 furlongs trial.

PRINCE SHIVAJI (Cook) smashed DATE TREE (Whittle) over 6 furlongs.

REPLETE (Britt) beat SAVOY (Davison) in a 6 furlongs trial.

THE DUKE (Ahmed Ali) traversed 9 furlongs in fine style.

JAHAN ARA (Wilson) made a great impression over 10 furlongs. Will be on the premises in Bombay Arab Derby.

FIERY FACE (Burn) was a length in front of WAALIM (Britt) at the end of a 10 furlongs gallop.

JAI BHAWANI II (Whittle) was much superior to ALMAS (Cook) over 1½ miles.

Make a note of the following who have given satisfaction in their work:—

TAMIM, MAMLUK AL IRAQ, ACE OF HEARTS, AL GHAZI, EEDA, LAFFY.

Relieved His Own 6½ Years'

RHEUMATISM

Banished His 2 Relatives'

HEADACHE & NEURALGIA

Dear Sirs—I have been a sufferer from Rheumatism for the past six-and-a-half years, being troubled mainly in the hips, thighs, knees and occasionally in the shoulders. I have tried almost everything. I have been to Hospitals and Institutions, and until a friend recommended me to try your Yeast-Vite Tablets, I seemed to be getting worse every day. Since getting a bottle of your tablets I seem to be picking up wonderfully, and my friends keep telling me that I am looking much better.

The other day one of my relations had Neuralgia and was in bed with it, so I asked him to try a couple of your tablets, and in an hour or so he was up and outside again.

Earlier on in the day another one had a terrible headache, and I gave her two of your tablets and it vanished like magic.—I remain,

Yours truly, J.D.

YEAST - VITE RELIEVES	
NERVE PAINS	In 5/15 MINS.
HEADACHES	In 5/15 MINS.
LASSITUDE	In 10/20 MINS.
DEPRESSION	In 10/20 MINS.
"NERVES"	In 10/20 MINS.
INDIGESTION	In 15/30 MINS.
EXHAUSTION	In 15/30 MINS.
SLEEPLESSNESS	In 30/60 MINS.
RHEUMATISM	In 24 HOURS
CONSTIPATION	In 36 HOURS
IMPURE BLOOD	In 36 HOURS

Yeast-Vite is Life

No Cure—No Pay

Simply obtain a 20 tablet bottle of Irving's YEAST-VITE Tablets from any Stores. Take as directed and if you are not thoroughly satisfied, post the empty carton to us, including the dealer's receipt, and your money will be refunded in full.

From All Retailers & Stores In Bottles of 20 Tablets, 50 Tablets and 100 Tablets.

WARNING

We cannot too strongly warn purchasers in India not to be misled by any so-called "Just-as-good" imitations which are worthless and fraudulent. To ensure obtaining the only genuine "YEAST-VITE," see that you get the new-shaped bottle as illustrated, with the name "YEAST-VITE" stamped in the glass.

NOTE

LOOK FOR THIS SHAPED BOTTLE— AND ACCEPT NO OTHER

IRVING'S

Yeast-Vite

Agents for Bombay:—CAMA NORTON & CO., 23, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

PRESIDENCY TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Bobb And Pereira, Holders, Lose To Charanjiva And Ranbir Singh

(By J. C. MAITRA.)

In the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Championships Tournament, some tennis of a most attractive and exhilarating character was witnessed on Thursday evening at the Hindu Gymkhana. The star attraction of the day was the engagement in Men's Doubles between E. V. Bobb and A. C. Pereira, the holders, and J. Charanjiva and Ranbir Singh. It was almost like a cup-tie match in which thrilling episodes and interesting moments were packed from beginning to end. It was practically in the second that the match was safely pocketed by the Hindu pair. Their victory was all the more creditable because the holders had almost secured the final set by taking a lead of 5—2. A remarkable recovery at this critical juncture helped them to win the battle. Bobb and Pereira were indeed unlucky to lose when they were within set point three or four times.

MISS ROW AND MISS DUBASH IN FINAL.

The semi-finals in the Women's Doubles proved hopelessly one-sided. Leela Row conceded only two games in the second set to Mrs. Tew, having won the first in love. Miss Dubash the Karachi Champion, also disposed of Miss Hill in straight sets. Miss Dubash has developed the Japanese style of play to a nicety and which worried her opponents all throughout. It remains to be seen how she stands up against the All-India Champion in the final match to-day.

A MUSLIM PRINCESS IN THE FIELD.

The Mixed Doubles match between Miss Portlock and Charanjiva and Mis Dubash and Pereira which excited so much interest on Wednesday did not turn out to be as thrilling yesterday. Charanjiva had learnt by the lesson of the previous day and allowed his partner a fair share of the game which paid him well. But neither Pereira nor Miss Dubash was seen in their best which accounted for their easy exit.

For the first time in history a Muslim Princess appeared in a tennis tournament in Bombay. Rubia Sultana of Bhopal who took up the game only recently sportingly joined S. A. Azim to play in the Mixed Doubles. As they were pitted against such a strong pair as Mrs. Bell and G. L. Mytton, they could not be expected to gain the verdict. However they put up a plucky fight to lose in straight sets. The little Princess with mere practice and training is sure to do well in future, as she seems to have picked up the game very quickly.

PADAMJI IN PENULTIMATE ROUND.

The contest between the Yuvaraj of Miraj and E. Padamji of Poona in the quarter finals turned out to be a strenuous affair. Padamji's steadiness and consistency helped him to overpower his flashy opponent. When the Poona Champion appeared to have secured a firm grip over the match, by leading 4—2 in the second set, the Yuvaraj made a great rally and brought off the equaliser in a masterly fashion. Were he a little less rash he might have collared the final set as well. Padamji will now meet Charanjiva in the penultimate round when a mighty tussle is expected.

CHOPRA AND HARVEY ENTER SEMI-FINAL.

Dr. N. R. Suvarna and M. D. Petit put up a most creditable show against Ramnath Chopra and J. Harvey in the quarter finals of the Men's Doubles. The set scores of 12 and 16 games in the respective sets clearly shows how keen and exciting the match was. The winning pair presented a veritable Chinese wall which the losers had immense difficulty to break through.

There are several interesting matches on the card to-day when the gate charges have been raised to Re. 1-2.

RESULTS.

MEN'S SINGLES—QUARTER-FINAL.

E. Padamji beat Yuvaraj of Miraj 6—2, 5—7, 6—3.

MEN'S DOUBLES—THIRD ROUND.

J. Charanjiva and Ranbir Singh beat A. C. Pereira and E. V. Bobb 8—6, 6—2, 7—5.

QUARTER-FINAL.

Ramnath Chopra and Harvey beat N. R. Suvarna and M. D. Petit, 7—5, 9—7.

LADIES' SINGLES—SEMI-FINALS

Miss Leela Row beat Mrs. Tew, 6—0, 6—2.

Miss Dubash beat Miss Hill, 6—4 6—1.

LADIES' DOUBLES.

Miss Hill and Mrs. Tew w.o. Miss Dubash and partner.

MIXED DOUBLES—SECOND ROUND.

Miss Portlock and J. Charanjiva beat Miss Dubash and A. C. Pereira, 6—3, 6—3.

Mrs. Bell and G. L. Mytton beat Princess Rubia Sultana and S. A. Azim 6—1, 6—3.

TENNIS MARKERS' TOURNAMENT.

Sarjoo Prasad (Bombay Gymkhana) beat Kasam (Matunga Custom's Gymkhana), 6—0, 6—0.

To-day's Programme

COURT NO. 1—at 3-45 p.m. (S.T.) Sharp.

LADIES' SINGLES—FINAL.

Miss Leela Row vs. Miss Dubash, followed by

MEN'S SINGLES—SEMI-FINALS.

E. Padamji vs. J. Charanjiva, followed by

Miss Hill and A. M. D. Pitt vs. Miss Portlock and J. Charanjiva.

COURT NO. 2—at 3-45 p.m. (S.T.) Sharp.

S. A. Azim vs. V. M. Wanarse, followed by,

Mrs. and Mr. J. E. Tew vs. Mrs. Bell and G. L. Mytton, followed by

LADIES' DOUBLES—FINAL.

Miss Leela Row and Mrs. Row vs. Miss Hill and Mrs. Tew.

COURT NO. 3—at 4-15 p.m. (S.T.) Sharp.

MEN'S DOUBLES—SEMI-FINALS.

R. F. Stround and S. H. Thorne vs. A. M. D. Pitt and Gillespie.

MARKERS' TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

COURT NO. 4—at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) FINALS.

Sarjoo Prasad (Bombay Gymkhana) vs. Rahimtoolah (Bhopal Club).

Match Abandoned Due To Thunderstorm

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.

The two day match between Marylebone XI and Manawatu was abandoned owing to severe thunderstorm at night which flooded the pavilion which was recently partially wrecked by the gales. The Marylebone team gear was sodden and they were unable to play though the wicket had dried up sufficiently.

Sea Scout Preliminary Training Camp

The Bombay Provincial Scout Secretary writes:—

A preliminary Training Camp for prospective Sea Scoutmasters will be held in Karwar from the 20th February to the 2nd March, 1936. It will be in charge of Captain Digby Beste, Captain Superintendent of I.M.M.T.S. "Dufferin" and Mr. G. T. J. Thaddaeus.

The Camp is open to all those in India who are desirous of, and have facilities for, starting Sea Scout Troops or Troops working in inland waters, like canals, rivers, lakes and backwaters. A knowledge of swimming will be essential for admission into the camp. It is not necessary that those who apply should be Scoutmasters.

The camp fee will be Rs. 15.

Applications should be forwarded through the District Commissioners in Bombay Presidency and the respective Provincial or State Headquarters from outside, and should reach the Provincial Secretary Bombay Boy Scout Council on or before the 10th February 1936.

The police arrested a Socialist worker, Master Vir Singh of Sensara Kalan, District Amritsar, under the Press Act for alleged publication of "Lal Dhandora", which has been proscribed by the Government.

Mr. A. V. Thakkar, General Secretary of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, has returned to Delhi from his Punjab tour. He went on a "begging mission" for the cause of Harijans and collected Rs. 3,500/. —United Press.

The Bombay School of Economics won the Trophy in the All-India Inter-Collegiate Debating Competition, held at Aligarh recently. Photo shows (from left to right), Mr. G. G. Shimoga (winner of the trophy for the last five years); Prof. C. N. Vakil (Principal of the School of Economics) and Mr. K. T. Chandy (winner of the trophy for two years).

Students of Sir Parshurambhau College, Poona, who won on Sunday last the Surya-Namaskar Competition Shield for 1936-37. presented by the Raja of Aundh.

Acceptances For Saturday's Races

Twelve Competitors To Contest Eclipse Stakes Of India

The following are the acceptances for the Second Day of the Big Meetings to be held on Saturday:—

1st Race: 2-15 p. m.

THE KOLHAPUR PLATE.

DISTANCE—1 MILE.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Rushdi 9-1; Queen Singer 9-0; Kabaila 8-13; Danger 8-12; Imperial 8-11; Harry Johnson 8-11; Mamluk al Iraq 8-3; Orient 8-9; Rustom 8-2; Kutub 8-4; Poppy Day 8-3; Havana 8-0; Buick 8-3; Eeda 8-1; Money Order 8|1; Madhi 7|13; Muhaisin 7|11; Mosul King 7|10; Zoolum 7|10; Shiniar 7|9; Laffy 7|7; Amij 7|4; The Knut 7|4.

2nd Race: 2-45 p. m.

THE BROOME PLATE.

DISTANCE—7 FURLONGS.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Handsel 9|2; Date Tree 7|4; Garter Princess 9|2; Columbian 8|10; Ballylinch 8|9; Grayfon 9|1; Raghubeer 8|11; Ukraine 8|9; Angelo 8|6; Royal Pair 8|0; Argyll 7|13 Myrrh 8|4; Mananna 8|4; Flinty 8|3; Aurangzebe 8|3; Achieve 7|13; Irish Broadcast 7|12; Crimson Rambler 7|9; Bachelor's Bard 7|7; Sherwood 7|4.

3rd Race: 3-15 p. m.

THE JAMMU CUP.

DISTANCE—6 FURLONGS.

A Cup value £100 to the owner of the winner, and Rs. 1,000 to the breeder of the winner, presented by H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir and Rs. 6,000 from the fund.

Winner, the Cup and Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750.

A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV.

Honeysuckle 10|3; Her Ladyship 10|0; Rejoice 9|0; Replete 7|0; Prince Shivaji 9|0; Belle of York 8|8; Savonette 8|7; Cheer Up 8|7; Honey Boy 8|2; Champagne 7|6; Carnival 7|12; Daftrum 7|12; Fanciful 7|7; Sansolini 7|7; Savoy 7|1; Vigilant 7|0; Milk and Honey 7|0; Minstrel Boy 7|0.

4th Race: 3-45 p. m.

THE BOMBAY ARAB DERBY.

DISTANCE—ABOUT 1-1|2 MILES.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000.

For Arabs in Classes I and II. W.A. reduced 12lbs.

Penalties.—Winners after 31st March 1933 of a race value Rs. 2,000 or over, once 4lbs.; twice 7lbs; oftener 10lbs. Winners of races after the above date of the aggregate value of Rs. 7,000 or over 7lbs; Rs. 12,000 or over 10lbs.; in addition to the above penalties. Allowances—Maidens 4 lbs; Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Legion of Honour 9|8; Shogat Aziz 8|2; Al Hamil 9|7; Hamra Nafea 9|4; Arab Queen 8|9; Jahan Ara 8|9; Goolab 8|5; Jai Bhawani II 8|5; Ace of Hearts 8|2; Krishna 7|8; Darianoor 8|5; Farat Prince 8|5; Nassirwan 7|8; Fiery Face 8|5; Barkhat 8|2; The Duke 8|2; Alharith 8|2; Tamim 8|2; Bahadur al Iraq 8|2.

5th Race: 4-15 p. m.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES (Division II)

DISTANCE—1 Mile, 1 Furlong.

Winner, Rs. 7,000; Second, Rs. 2,500; Third, Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II and III

Grayfon 9|2; Raghubeer 9|0; Tatyoon 8|10; Tijiro 7|13; Solar Barn 8|10; Ballylinch 8|9; Turlogh 8|9; Dandy Brush 8|7; Bonne Tete 8|7; Doreda 8|6; Maycock 8|5; Recall 8|4; Kirkibost 8|4; Leicester Lady 8|4; The Earl 8|3; Inveralga 8|3; Nabbay 8|1; Pratap Sinha 8|0; Young Bachelor 7|11; Tree Top 7|7; It 7|7; Sherwood 7|4.

6th Race: 4-45 p. m.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE.

DISTANCE—6 FURLONGS

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,500; third Rs. 1,500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Tel Asur 9|0; Black Peril 8|8; Bay Monk 8|5; Melason 8|5; Thermometer 8|2; Vermeil II 8|2; Heritage 7|13; Jim Thomas 7|13; Almeida 7|9.

7th Race: 5-15 p. m.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES OF INDIA

DISTANCE—1-1|4 MILES.

Of Rs. 75,000, of which Rs. 50,000 will go to the winner, Rs. 17,000 to the second, Rs. 8,000 to the third. For Horses 4, 5 and 6 years old at the time of starting. English 5 and 6 years old horses to carry 9st. English 5 and 6 years old mares and geldings, 8st. 11lbs. English 4 years old colts 8st 7lbs. English 4 years old fillies and geldings 8st 4lbs. Australasian 5 and 6 years old horses 9st. Australasian 5 and 6 years old mares and geldings 8st 11lbs. Australasian 4 years old colts 8st. 11lbs. Australasian 4 years old fillies and geldings 8st 8lbs.

Penalties.—Winner in India of a race value Rs. 10,000 or of races of the aggregate value Rs. 15,000 4lbs. extra or of a race value Rs. 20,000 or of races of the aggregate value Rs. 25,000 7lbs. extra (not cumulative).

Shaphir 9|7; Mas d'Antibes 9|7; Fliter 9|4; Play On 9|4; Draughtsman 9|4; Tolerate 9|4; Cercello 9|1; Rentenmark 9|0; Rambler 9|0; Silver Plated 9|0; Rapsonia 9|0; Flying Orders 8|4.

8th Race: 5-45 p. m.

THE WILLINGDON PLATE.

DISTANCE—1 MILE.

Winner Rs 10,000; second Rs. 3,500; third Rs. 1,500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Count Ito 9|0; Tel Asur 8|5; Dinos 7|9; Cercello 7|9; Risque 8|5; Talk 7|11; Private Seal 7|8; Dr. Strabismus 7|7; Ootman 7|4; Thracian Prince 7|0; Le Mont Chevalier 7|0; Grand Wazir 7|0; Chebil 7|0.

9th Race: 6-15 p. m.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES (DIVISION I.)

DISTANCE—1 MILE, 1 FURLONG.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Classes II and III.

The Nun 9|1; Dopatta 9|1; Helofalot 9|0; Royal Prince 9|0; Pin Money 8|10; Clicquot 8|10; Beautaur 8|9; Myron 8|6; Powder Boy 8|2; Cash Sweep 8|3; Hesperitus 7|13; Pompidhor 7|13; Knight's Adventure 7|13; Lingo 7|9; Garter Princess 7|6.

Auction Sales Of Liquor Shops

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Feb. 6.

The Collector of Thana, supervised the public auction sales of country liquor shops in the Thana District. The sales began yesterday in the Thana Town Hall. A large number of shops were disposed off yesterday due to vigorous bidding. The auctions continued to-day and will continue for two days more.

HOAR & Co.

WILL HOLD A SALE

From MONDAY, 3rd Feb.

TAILORING ORDERS EXECUTED IN STRICT ROTATION

of Salvage Stock from their late Quetta Branch. All goods have been reconditioned and are offered at less than cost to clear. To augment this event we offer a

Special Cash Discount of 20% on our entire Bombay Stock while the Sale continues.

MENINGITIS ON DECLINE

Health Officer Stresses Need Of Continuing Precautionary Measures

The Executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality has issued the following communique in connection with the prevention of Cerebro-spinal Meningits:—

For the last one week, the number of cases of Cerebro-spinal Meningits has shown a marked decrease, in as much as some of the affected areas mentioned in the previous Press Note of this Department, seem now to be quite free from such cases.

As, however, a few stray cases are still being reported from certain sections such as Worli, Mahim, Sion, Tarwady, etc. the public are again requested to continue their co-operation with this Department in giving effect to all precautionary measures on the lines already mentioned in the previous note, and as in addition to those measures, immediate removal of a patient to the Municipal Infectious Diseases Hospital at Arthur Road is also an equally important measure to check the spread of the disease, they are further requested to extend their co-operation in carrying it out successfully.

Out of 69 cases of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis so far admitted in the Arthur Road Hospital since January 1936, 29 have proved fatal, and 11 have been dischared as cured. The number of remaining cases is 29 of which 12 are on the recovery.

For the removal of a patient, a motor ambulance service is available, day and night, at the Arthur Road Municipal Stables (Telephone No. 40599) to which a call may be sent for an ambulance, whenever required.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

The "Bombay Government Gazette" announces the following Civil Appointments:—

Home Department

Mr. J. B. Irwin, to be on special duty in the Home and Ecclesiastical Departments from the 15th to the 21st February 1936 inclusive, and thereafter to officiate as Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home and Ecclesiastical Departments, vice Mr. H. F. Knight, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. C. S. Deodhar, on relief, to officiate as Backward Class Officer, Bombay Presidency, vice Mr. D. Symington, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. H. F. Knight, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home and Ecclesiastical Departments, is granted, with effect from the 22nd February 1936, leave for two months and 25 days followed by leave on half average pay up to the 21st September 1936 inclusive.

Mr. J. G. Maxwell-Gumbleton, a Superintendent of Police in the Bombay Presidency and doing duty as Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, is granted, with effect from the 16th February, 1936, or date of relief, leave on average pay for four months followed by leave on half average pay for eight months.

Revenue Department

Mr. W. Dillon, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Collector of Kolaba vice Mr. Y. R. Parpia, I.C.S., transferred.

Mr. J. G. Simms, I.C.S., on relief, to officiate as Collector of Ahmednagar vice Mr. J. B. Irwin, pending further orders.

His Excellency the Governor, with the concurrence of the Honourable Minister for Education, has created a temporary post of Special Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies for a period of eighteen months with effect from 1st February 1936 and appointed Mr. N. V. Nayak to hold it.

General Department

The license to grant certificates of marriage between Indian Christians granted to Reverend Shrawan K. Meshramker in Government Notification, General Department, No. S. 30, dated the 24th October 1928, is revoked.

Public Works Department

The combined leave granted to Sahibzada Harun Quadir Saiyid Musa Ali Mirza, I.S.E., Superintending Engineer, is extended by leave on half average pay for one year, six months and sixteen days and he is permitted to retire from His Majesty's Service on the expiry of that leave, viz., on 4th November 1937, which is the date of his superannuation.

The death has taken place of Rani Chandrabati of Banaili at her Bhagalpur residence. She was known throughout the province for her many acts of charity, her last great gift in the cause of suffering humanity being a sum of three lakhs of rupees and an X'Ray theatre to the Bhagalpur Sadar Hospital.

LORRY DRIVER BLAMED

Culpably Negligent For Tragedy At Lady Jamshedji Road

There was considerable interest at the Coroner's Court in the inquest held on Thursday on the body of a Hindu named Krishna Laxman, aged 25.

The deceased met his death as a result of injuries received on the 25th of January last, when a motor lorry No. 1363/T driven by Narayandas Harjiwandas, (in the employ of Duke and Coy., Aerated Water Manufacturers), along Lady Jamshedji Road towards Dadar, capsized on its left side, on the footpath.

At the time of the incident there were about 19 people in the lorry, and the driver was alleged to have been under the influence of alcohol, being unable to control the vehicle.

The Jury on Thursday found him culpably negligent and recommended his prosecution.

Evidence was given by Sk. Mahomed Sk. Usman employed at the "Good Luck" Restaurant at Mahim, who stated that on the night between the 25th and 26th of January last at about 12-30 he was going along Lady Jamshetji Road in the direction of Mahim.

Witness noticed the motor lorry in question which was being driven very fast, and coming from the direction of Mahim. Just as the lorry approached the woollen mill at Lady Jamshetji Road, it suddenly swung to the right wheeled round facing Mahim, and tilted on its left side.

The evidence was next recorded of Bhiwa Ana, a fitter in Duke and Sons. Witness stated that on the day of the incident about 19 or 20 of the company's employees went to Satya Narayan Poojas at Charni Road and Byculla, the time being about 9 to 11 p.m. The company had lent a motor lorry which was being driven by the suspect.

At 11 p.m. the employees were taken for a joy ride to several places and at 12-30 were returning from Mahim.

Witness was seated by the side of the driver who was smelling strongly of liquors. The lorry was being driven at a very fast pace.

In the neighbourhood of Lady Jamshetji Road, the lorry wheeled right round and went over to the wrong side of the road, and capsized. Witness stated that all the occupants of the lorry were more or less injured, whereas the driver was lying on the steering wheel.

The Coroner's Jury in recording up their opinion stated that ceath was due to "intra peritonal and ultra plural haemorrhage," sustained from injuries received when the lorry capsized at Lady Jamshetji Road.

The Jury added that the driver of the lorry, Narayan Harjiwandas was driving in a furious manner while under the influence of liquor, and being unable to control the vehicle and recommended his prosecution under section 304A I.P.C. (Rash and negligent driving).

It is to be mentioned that the prompt action taken by Sub-Inspector G. Mungekar of the Mahim Police in having the injured persons conveyed to hospital saved a great deal of unpleasantness and suffering.

Inquest On Accident At Bhiwandi

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The inquest was held to-day on the body of Jamnabai Purshotam Liladhar, aged, 40, residing at No. 26, Walkeshwar Road, who on the 19th of January last sustained serious injuries when the motor car in which she was proceeding turned turtle at Bhiwandi, Thana.

She was removed to the Thana Hospital suffering from injuries to her ribs and forehead, where after treatment she was allowed to go. She was brought to Bombay on the same day and was under the treatment of Dr. Cooper and Dr. Talyarkhan. She succumbed to her injuries on Saturday last.

At the inquest to-day on the deceased, it was stated by Dr. M. D. Talyarkhan, M.B.B.S., residing at Tejpal Road, New Gamdevi, that the deceased was under his treatment from the 19th of January last as a result of injuries sustained in a motor accident at Thana. Gradually her condition became worse, and witness having called in other doctors for consultation, gave his appropriate treatment. She succumbed to her injuries at about 3 p.m. on Saturday last.

Further evidence was given by Purshotam Liladhar, husband of the deceased and a banker, residing at Walkeshwar. Witness stated that on the 19th of January last, he, the deceased and their nephew and daughter were returning home from Vageshwari in their car, which was being driven by their chauffeur Gopal Krishna Damle.

It was about 2-30 p.m., and when the car was about 2 or 3 miles from Thana, it suddenly turned turtle. Witness was pressed down under the car and was unaware of the condition of the other occupants till some people who arrived within a few minutes, and extricated them all.

Witness then discovered that his wife (deceased) was badly injured, and had her removed to hospital.

Kakubhai Hundus, nephew of the deceased stated that at about 2-30 p.m. while the car was some three miles away from Thana, some buffaloes came from the opposite direction and occupied most of the road. The driver applied the brakes in order to stop the car and as he did so, the car ran down the slope on the left side of the road and turned turtle.

Death was stated to have been due to the sudden plugging of an artery in the lungs by a blood clot.

The Jury were unanimous in recording a verdict of accidental death.

Mr. Franshanker Kashiram Vyas, an inhabitant of Idar, left Bombay on Thursday for Japan to study the Home Industries of that country.

A. I. T. U. C. SESSION IN BOMBAY

Kamgar Maidan Selected As Venue

The Secretary, Reception Committee of the All India Trade Union Congress writes:

Brisk preparations are afoot for holding the 15th session of the All India Trade Union Congress in Bombay.

Originally the idea was to hold the session during Easter holidays. But as the dates of the Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress changed, the dates of the Trade Union Congress session have been shifted to the middle of May. The exact dates have not yet been fixed. They will be fixed in consultation with the affiliated unions.

So far two meetings of the executive committee have been held. The executive committee consists of the office-bearers of the Reception Committee and of the Trade Union Congress residing in Bombay and one representative each from all the affiliated unions in the Bombay Presidency. The executive committee is busy enrolling members of the Reception Committee both from amongst workers and non-workers. Workers can become members on the payment of 4 annas, while non-workers will have to pay rupee one. As soon as a sufficient number of members are enrolled sub-committees will be formed for looking after the various activities of the Reception Committee.

At the last meeting of the committee a publicity sub-committee was elected with Mr. D. B. Karnik as secretary and Messrs C. K. Narayanswami, Palekar, Mahasabade, Ashok Mehta, Subbarao, Lobo as members with powers to co-opt

It has been decided to hold the session on the Kamgar Maidan. The Municipal Commissioner is being approached for permission for the use of the Kamgar Maidan for the session. It is presumed that there will be no difficulty in getting the permission.

SPECIAL TRAIN FOR JAIN PILGRIMS

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 2.

A special Jain pilgrimage train under organisation by Mr. Chimanlal K. Kadia will leave Ahmedabad for Giridih (Shikherji) etc. on February 9 and reach Bombay Central the following day.

The following timings are sheduled:—

Ahmedabad: D. 19-25 9th February. 1936.

Anand: A. 21-5, D. 25-20 9th February 1936.

Surat: A. 0-55, D. 1-10 9th February 1936.

Bombay Central: A. 6-30 10th February, D. 23-0 11th February for Poona.

There will be about 400 passengers. The travelling programme is for 64 days returning to Ahmedabad on April 13.

Reformed Wedding In Sorathia Community

The first reformed marriage in the Dasa Sorathia Bania community took place in Bombay at the Blavatsky Lodge on Sunday.

The bride Sneh Sudha is the daughter of Dr. Kalidas Vibhakar and the bridegroom Mr. Anant Rai Lakshmichand Parekh belongs to one of Jamnagar's well-known families.

Mr. Pardubhai Sharma, a prominent Arya Samajist solemnised the marriage, who recited the 'mantras' in Gujerathi instead of in Sanskrit.

The reform consisted in observing only the simple essentials of the Vedic marriage rites, such as the Sapta Padi (seven steps) and 'pani grahan' (hand-clasp) before the sacred fire and reducing the duration of the festivities to a few hours instead of several days and the consequent saving in expense. The bride was not veiled as against the usual custom.

Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Munshi, Messrs. L. R. Tairsee, Popatlal Prabhudas, and many other prominent persons were present at the function.

An informal meeting of various heads of departments and some Commissioners was held at Lucknow on Tuesday. It was presided over by Sir J. P. Srivastava, Minister In-charge of Rural Development. The meeting discussed various matters connected with rural development.

ON A MODERN MAGIC CARPET, II

(Continued From Page 3)

gone up well above 15,000 feet now as there were some clouds below but shortly afterwards it was gradually loosing altitude and slowing down with the result that we emerged back through the clouds to see that we were near Bushire (Iran). It appeared to be quite a picturesque town from above. We circled round and landed magnificently.

The next stage from here was to Djask (Iran) a distance of 500 miles in a hop of exactly 3 hours. We left Bushire after refuelling the machine as well as ourselves. This time we were flying on the coast line above rugged mountains but far in the sky well over 16,000 feet altitude, just to avoid the land breeze blowing violently at lower altitude. Although there was nothing much interesting it was just nice and not monotonous, because the ships plying in the Gulf were presenting a refreshing scene to the eye, though looking very, very tiny from the great height. It did not take us long to reach Djask (Iran) and we did it in the scheduled time of 3 hours.

The next stage was to Karachi a distance of 592 miles to be done in 3 hours 35 minutes. We took off after refuelling and crossing the mountains we began to fly over the sea again. We were following the coast line for some time and then crossing the straight of Hormuzd we flew over Oman mountains (Arabia) and then again followed the Iran coast. We were all the time flying in a straight line but we were some times above mountains and some times over the sea. Before crossing near Gwadar we were informed by the wireless operator that the Imperial Airways plane had just left Gwadar for Karachi. Few minutes later we passed Gwadar. Further on we saw something like a huge eagle flying in the distance on a much lower altitude. Getting nearer and nearer we found it to be the Imperial airway's plane flying parallel to us but much lower. It glittered in the rays of sun in the clear sky, the back ground being the coast line and the Jaba-iMehdi (Cathedral Rocks). We were high up and almost at double speed. It again gradually began to look like an eagle, then a small bird and finally it disappeared because we had left it far behind us. We were simply tearing along in space and were now straining our eyes to see Karachi which we reached 18 minutes before the scheduled time i.e. in 3 hours and 17 minutes and so we were actually in India in 31 hours 42 minutes flying time from London!

Journey's End

From here we flew to Jodhpur a distance of 382 miles to be done in 2¼ hours. For a time we flew along the railway line and then left it, crossed it again and left it again. It was all a desert here but nearing the Indus river it began to become green and fertile. Canals of various dimensions made a net work in the fertile land. Crossing the Indus we saw Hyderabad (Sind) on the left with its curious ventilation on the house tops for the hot weather. Then the air became bumpy and so we had to soar up high again. But two hours is rather a short space of time and we comfortably reached Jodhpur in 2 hours and 5 minutes. So here I got off from the plane for I was going to Bombay. The actual time taken on the journey was 33 hours, 47 minutes for 5,859 miles.

For
BREAKFAST
UNTOUCHED BY HAND
AN IDEAL BEVERAGE
A COMPLETE FOOD
TRADE MARK
'OVALTINE'
TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE
S WANDER LTD LONDON
CHOTA HAZRI
11 O'CLOCK
NIGHT CAP
— the supreme health beverage
THE well-being of your family must never be left to chance. Good health is a consideration of first importance, and it is for this reason that delicious 'Ovaltine' is the established food beverage in countless homes throughout the World.
Experience has proved that 'Ovaltine' is unequalled as the daily beverage for maintaining vigorous health, and as a "night cap" for ensuring sound, natural sleep.
'Ovaltine' possesses many advantages over other beverages. It is a complete and perfect food—prepared from ripe barley malt and creamy cow's milk delicately flavoured with a suitable proportion of specially-selected cocoa. It contains every nutritive element required for building up body, brain and nerves and it provides this nourishment in the most easily digestible and assimilable form.
There is definitely nothing to equal 'Ovaltine' for quality and value. It gives you more health-giving nourishment—more in quality and more in quantity. Avoid substitutes which may look the same but lack the incomparable merit of 'Ovaltine.'
Quality always tells—insist on 'Ovaltine' and reject substitutes.
OVALTINE
TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE
Builds-up Brain, Nerve and Body
Sold by all Chemists and Stores.
Agent: James Wright, 85a, Ripon Street, Calcutta, also at Bombay & Madras.
No Gifts No Coupons Just 100% Quality & Value
OZ/101

LORRY ACCIDENT ON AGRA ROAD

Driver And Another Arrested On Charge Of Negligence & Rashness

(From Our Correspondent)

GHATKOPER, Feb. 5.

Tukaram Mahipat Bharane, a licensed motor driver and Solomon alias Damu who is alleged to have been at the wheel at the time of the accident have been arrested by Sub-Inspector B. Y. Salvi of the Ghatkoper Police, on charges of rash and negligent driving, causing injuries to several persons and abetment thereof.

The arrest were as a sequel to a serious motor accident that occured on Thursday last near Vikhroli on the Bombay-Agra Road.

A Ford lorry bearing No. T. 4118 which was laden with cotton bales over 20 in number, turned on one side as a result of which three persons sitting on bales were thrown off. On the whole six persons were injured, three of them seriously. Two of them who were Muslims, were removed to the Thana Civil Hospital and the third Chandra Gangaram Navale, was taken to the K. E. M. Hospital at Parel. A cleaner named Janmohmed Mohmed Rahiman sustained minor injury on his head.

Sir S. Radhakrishnan has consented to accept the vice-presidentship and to be the leader of the Indian delegation to the World New Education Fellowship Conference to be held in July, 1936, in London.

NORTH INDIA GETS RAIN

POONA, Feb. 6.

The western disturbance has caused local rain or snow in Kashmir, Northwest Frontier Province and Baluchistan a few light showers in Sind and it now lies as a depression over the Punjab. Thunderstorms have given nearly general rain in West Central Provincess and local rain in North Hyderabad. a few falls in West United Provinces, East Central Provinces, South Hyderabad, North Madras Coast, Mysore and Malabar.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Pachmarhi and Cochin 1½ inches each; Hanamkonda 1 inch. Fort Sandeman ½ an inch.

FORECAST:—Rainfall will decrease in Baluchistan and continue locally in Northwest Frontier Provinces, increase in Kashmir and extend in the Punjab, United Provinces. Local thundershowers will recur in Central India, Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Mysore and South Madras.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 6-2-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.036 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.1 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m 67.9 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 85.5 degrees 3.4 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 68.1 degrees 1.6 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 75 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 139 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 1

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 6-2-36

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 76.3 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.13 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.94 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson, Liverpool.

Cotton: Absence of definite substitute plans for AAA and fears of freer offerings of Loan cotton disturbed the market; future is obscure but think temporary reaction upwards due.

BOMBAY COUNCIL BYE-ELECTION

Prof. K. T. Shah And Dr. Vad To Contest University Seat

Prof. K. T. Shah and Dr. B. G. Vad have filed their nomination paper for the seat in the Bombay Legislative Council rendered vacant by the death of Rao Bahadur R. K. Kale.

Rao Bahadur Kale represented the Bombay Presidency Graduates' Constituency. The election will take place on Monday 17th instant.

At a big public meeting of Harijans of Kolhapur, Mr. Gadre, Editor of "Nirbheed," Bombay explained the present situation of the Harijan Movement, and Dr. Ambedkar's conversion programme.

Question Of Sanitary Conveniences For Dharavi

Residents Would Be Unable To Bear Cost Of Providing It, Says Municipal Commissioner

Urgent Need Of Improving Streets And Installing Proper Sewerage System

The question of devising and undertaking a scheme for the improvement of Dharavi has been shelved for the present for want of funds.

The Municipal Commissioner gives the following seven factors contributing to the insanitary condition of Dharavi:—

(1) Configuration of the land.
(2) Absence of proper roads.
(3) Difficulty of scavenging and conservancy.
(4) Habits of the residents.
(5) Inadequate drainage arrangements.
(6) Presence of offensive trades and
(7) Lack of systematic development of the area.

Commissioner's Recommendations

He then summarises his recommendations as below:

As regards the sewerage of the locality it does not seem probable that the residents of the village would be in a position to bear the cost of providing modern up-to-date flushing sanitary conveniences. Furthermore, it would be uneconomical to provide sewerage arrangements for the area which is not fully developed.

The proper solution of the problem in the present circumstances is to concentrate attention on providing an adequate storm water drainage scheme as proposed above, into which the sullage from the houses would be admitted; the night soil would continue to be removed by the conservancy staff as at present.

I propose to install a small incinerator for burning refuse in Dharavi area at a cost of about Rs. 1,200. When this is done it will save not only cost of transport of refuse from Dharavi but also the cost of transport of clinkers which would be used for filling in the lowlying area.

Offensive Trades

Tanneries and workers' quarters at Dharavi have also contributed in no small measure to the insanitary condition of the village. On account of the grossly insanitary conditions under which this trade was carried on, a general survey of all the tannery premises including the labourers' quarters was made in the year 1929 when several sanitary defects were noticed.

As a result, the representatives of the tannery owners who were present during this survey, were requested to carry out certain important sanitary requirements, viz., (1) proper drainage of the factory effluent, (2) provision of an adequate number of latrines, (3) removal of insanitary huts, (4) provision of sanitary quarters for workmen. (5) proper arrangements for the removal of trade refuse, and (6) the improvement of private streets. They were also warned that their licences would be revoked if these requirements were not carried out within a reasonable time.

Surface Drains

The requisitions were not however carried out, and prolonged action had to be taken against them. In the majority of cases requisition Nos. 2 to 5 have since been carried out. Requisition No. 6 for improving the private streets was not complied with and was subsequently waived as the owners pleaded their inability to carry out the work owing to the heavy cost involved. They were however asked instead to repair the streets by filling in the hollows and this they did.

As stated above it is now proposed to call upon them to improve the streets properly and provide surface drains. Requisition No. 1, viz., drainage of the factory effluent has not yet been carried out. Even if it is attended to I do not think that it will be possible to discharge the effluent efficiently in the absence of a proper sewerage system.

DR. SHEIKH & MR. MANIAR RETURNED

Poor Polling In Municipal Bye-Elections Of "B" And "E" Wards

The result of the bye-election of 'B' and 'E' Wards was declared by the Municipal Commissioner yesterday. In both the wards the Muslim candidates have come out successful.

In 'B' Ward there were two candidates, viz: Dr. G.R.A. Sheikh and Miss Maniben Kara. The result is as under:—

Dr. G. R. A. Sheikh 2,970 votes.
Miss Maniben Kara 1,827 votes.

Out of 16,896 voters in the Ward only 4,797 exercised the franchise, the per centage being 28.

In 'E' Ward Mr. M. S. Maniar and Mr. S.B. Karpe were the candidates. The result is as under:—

Mr. M. S. Maniar 3,485 votes.
Mr. S. B. Karpe 1,594 votes.

The total number of voters in this ward is 19,198, out of which only 5,079 went to the polling booth. the percentage being 28.

CHANGE OF FILM AT PATHE TO-DAY

MacDonald And Chevalier In "Love Parade"

Pathe will be showing to-day the famous "Love Parade" starring Maurice Chevalier and Jeanette MacDonald.

This is undoubtedly one of the best musical comedies this pair has made.

Set against the background of Rusitania, the story affords Chevalier and MacDonald plenty of scope and they sing over half-a-

JEANETTE MACDONALD

dozen delightful songs including the famous "March of the Grenediers", "Dream Lover", "My Love Parade" "Paris stay the Same" and "Nobody's Using Them Now". Brilliant comedy is provided by Lupino Lane and Lillian Roth as the servant and maid respectively of the leading players.

The programme also includes complete picture of lying-in-state of His late Majesty King George V.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Mystery surrounds the discovery of the dead body of an unknown Hindu, male, aged about 60 years, who was found last evening lying on the east footpath of Falkland Road Bridge.

The strange circumstances relating to the tragedy, are baffling as the body bears distinctive marks of injury.

Inquiries in the case are being conducted by the Agripada Police.

On the ground that the Magistrate had recently delivered judgment in conviction in a similar case, Mr. Cheishankar D. Vyas applied to the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day for an adjournment of the case against K. B. Bhagwat, editor of "Jeewan Rahasya," so as to enable him to move the High Court for a transfer of the case.

K.B. Bhagwa is being prosecuted for the publication of an article, alleged to be obscene, in the December issue of his magazine.

The offices of the paper were raided by the C. I. D. some time back and the issues of December seized.

Sir Hormuzdiar Dastur granted the application for adjournment and posted the case to February 13.

Agarali Eusufali, aged 35, was arrested on suspicion yesterday by the Pydhoni Police, in connection with the alleged theft of gold ornaments valued at Rs. 610 belonging to Akharali Abdul Rahim, residing at Lehri Building, Mahomed Ali Road.

It was alleged that at about 8 a.m. on Tuesday last Rahim left his house in order to attend work. At about 10-30 a.m. on the same day his wife locked up the room and went for dinner. When she returned at 12-30 p.m., she was surprised to find that the lock of the door had been broken. Further examination of the room revealed that her trunk had been forced open and gold ornaments and cash collectively valued at Rs. 610 was missing.

The accused was placed to-day before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, who pending police enquiries, ordered the accused to be remanded into police custody till the 13th instant.

A Hindu who is alleged to have repeatedly tried to sell gold plated ear-rings as genuine gold ornaments, was arrested yesterday on the complaint of a Marwari.

Bapu Bhawoo, the accused, it is alleged, pledged a pair of gold plated ear-rings on December 4 and similar ornaments again on Tuesday last. When he tried to sell a third pair yesterday to a Marwari, the latter grew suspicious and got them tested and found that they were of silver, plated with gold. He was handed over to the De Lisle Road Police who produced him before the Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, on a charge of cheating and got him remanded to custody till the 13th instant. He is said to have used different names every time he tried the trick.

Four years off the commission of an alleged crime, Kantilal Mogilal, a clerk, was arrested yesterday on a charge of cheating in respect of Rs. 850.

The suspect, it is stated, was in the employ of one Mohamad Siddik on a salary of Rs. 35 a month. He had daily to deposit at the Mandvi Branch of the Imperial Bank.

Between March 31, 1932, and June 20, 1932, he is alleged to have misappropriated about Rs. 850.

Efforts to trace him failed until yesterday when he was arrested at Golpitha.

He was placed before Sir Hormuzdiar Dastur, at the Esplanade Court to-day, and was ordered to be enlarged on a bail of Rs. 1,800 till February 18.

Andraj Phooaji was placed today before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, charged with the alleged theft of cash in the sum of Rs. 900.

It transpires that yesterday at 10 a.m. the accused lodged a complaint of theft with the Dongri Police. Upon inquiries being instituted, the complaint was discovered to be false.

Subsequently a complaint of Criminal Breach of Trust was recorded against the accused, and the sum of Rs. 900 was recovered when the "pedhi" (shop) of the accused was searched.

His worship ordered the accused to be remanded into police custody till the 17th instant, pending

A resident of the Sea View Hotel at Frere Road, Bombay, was the victim of a daring theft yesterday when his gold wrist watch disappeared.

It appears that two beggar-women approached him for alms and while he was taking out a few coins, the women, it is alleged, removed the watch from a table.

The watch was later traced by the police at Andheri.

The police, in applying for the remand of five women, stated that several women roamed about the City streets with testimonials stating that they were victims of some disaster and that they needed help. These women usually travel in batches.

Two of the women in the case were traced to a beggar Camp at Andheri and, after a search, the watch was recovered.

Pending further enquiries, Sir Hormuzdiar Dastur ordered the women to be remanded in police custody for ten days, at the Esplanade Court to-day.

Stated to have accidentally slipped and fallen while tying some poles together on a building under construction at Awabai Kashinath Road, last evening, Hariba Essoo, a coolie aged 30, residing at Goraghandi Chawl, 2nd floor, Duncan Road was stated to have died instantly.

At the inquest held to-day on the body of the deceased, Mahatarba Sartoo, a cousin of the deceased stated that the deceased resided with him, and yesterday went to work as usual. Later he received information of the fatality. It was also mentioned that the wife of the deceased was at the village of Korule, and that the house under construction where the fatality occurred was owned by Mr. Kaikashroo Framji Barucha a building contractor residing at 204 Princess Street.

Further evidence was furnished by Ishwar Jairam a stone mason who was a fellow labourer with the deceased. Jairam stated that yesterday at 5 p.m. he and the deceased were working on a building under construction at Awabai Kashinath Road, Tardeo. The deceased was fixing up the scaffolding against the walls of the 2nd floor of the building, when he lost his balance and fell. He expired within 15 minutes of the occurrence.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded by the Coroner's Jury.

A resident of Amritsar, who came to the city on Tuesday last in search of his seventeen-year old son, was duped by a Muslim at Frere Road to the extent of Rs. 50.

The man is stated to have represented to the victim that he knew the whereabouts of his son and demanded a sum of Rs. 100 for the restoration of the boy.

The story was told before Sir Hormuzdiar Dastur at the Esplanade Police Court to-day by the Palton Road police when they applied for the remand of Abdul Hamid Khan and Hyder Hassan Mohamad Akbar.

The father of the boy had stated to the police that his son had come to Bombay along with another student with Rs. 900 belonging to him.

When he inquired at the Shahjahan Hotel at Palton Road, he was told that the boys had left the hotel.

In the course of his inquiries, the father of the boy came across one Abdul, who is alleged to have stated that he could restore his son to him if he was paid Rs. 100. The father fell in with the suggestion but said that half the sum would be paid before the restoration and the other half after.

When the sum was paid to Abdul, Hyder, the second accused, is stated to have issued a receipt for the amount.

The accused failed to restore the boys and stated that he was unable to find him and that he had spend the sum.

The police are, at present, unable to say whether the accused are concerned in the disappearance of the boys.

Bail in the sum of Rs. 100 was allowed to the suspects.

REASONABLE AND FAIR REDUCTION

Tribunal Report On Ghatkopar Town Planning Scheme

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, Feb 5.

As certain variations were proposed by the Ghatkopar Municipality, in the Ghatkopar Town Planning Scheme No 11 sanctioned by the Government on December 22, 1933, a Special Tribunal consisting of Mr. M. A. Bhave, District Judge, Thana, as president, Mr. T. H. G. Stamper, consulting surveyor to the Government of Bombay and Mr. K. J. Khambata an engineer, as assessors, was appointed to hear objections of plot holders in the varied Scheme.

The decision was published by the Special Tribunal shows a marked reduction from 34.50 per cent to 26.75 per cent which the Judge says is quite a "reasonable and fair reduction".

The expenses of Rs. 1,77,787 in the original Scheme have been thus reduced in the varied scheme to Rs. 1,04,888.

AIM OF PROMOTING ARTS

Amateurs' Association Formed In Bombay

The Amateurs' Art Association was formed on February 2 with the following among other, aims and objects:—

To promote the study and advancement of arts such as, music dancing, painting, photography, etc. by giving every possible encouragement to amateurs.

To arrange performances and exhibitions for the display of amateur talent.

To give impetus to skilled and deserving amateurs by awarding prizes.

The Managing Committee for the year 1936 is as follows:—

President: Mrs. Shuffi Tyabji, Vice-President: Mrs. Kamala S. Dongerkery, Hon. Treasurer: Mr. A. V. Sabnis, Hon. Secretary: Mr. A. Prabhakar Rao, Joint Hon. Secretary: Mr. L. Raja. Other Members: Dr. M. Ramrao, Mr. N. G. Limaye, Capt. G. G. Limaye Mrs. Kashitai Natekar, Mr. D. M. Tatke.

Among the Honorary Patrons are: Mr. S. R. Dongerkery, Prof. V. G. Rao, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Mrs. Lilavati Velinker, Mr. R. V. Paruleker.

Honorary Professional Patrons are:—Prof. Manji Khan, Prof. B.R. Deodhar, Miss Samala Mazgaonkar.

All lovers of Art who wish to join the Association or otherwise extend their help to it may communicate with the Hon. Secretaries at Limaye Building, Chikalwadi, Grant Road Bombay 7.

SUBURBAN SCHOOL BOARD BUDGET

Over Rs. 11,000, Total Estimated Surplus

(From Our Correspondent)

ANDHERI: Feb. 3.

A meeting of the School Board of Bombay Suburban District was held at Gazdar Hall, Andheri, to consider and approve the Budget Estimates for the year 1936-'37.

The total income as from the various sources is Rs. 99,400: and the total expenditure is Rs. 90,800 the surplus being Rs. 8,600.

The surplus for 1935-'36 is Rs. 2,800 and so the total estimated surplus is Rs. 11,400.

Under the Budget, the Board has estimated the grant from Municipality as Rs. 27,300, but last year this revenue was estimated as Rs. 11,000 and the actual receipt was only Rs. 7,900. The additional amount of Rs. 16,300 estimated to be, recovered from the Municipality this year is on account of some correspondence about new schools that has been going on between the Municipality and the Board and if this revenue or any part of it materialises the Board has resolved to spend the income from this source towards the physical training of students attending their schools. It is estimated that, at least, a sum of Rs. 10,000 will be available for this purpose.

The question of the recognition of the two following Anglo-Gujarati Primary Schools was also considered by the Board and their affairs being found satisfactory, both of these institutions were declared as recognized: (1) Gurukul High School (Ghatkoper) and (2) Anglo-Gujarati High School (Malad).

DID YOU RST

Maclean YOUR TEETH TO-DAY ?

Let your smile supply the answer. Sparkling white teeth are a sure sign that Macleans Peroxide Tooth-paste is in regular use — keeping the teeth healthily clean — in three different ways! First, it gently dissolves away obstinate stains, then it whitens and polishes with two of the safest, softest ingredients known in dentistry, and lastly, for your health's sake, it contains efficient germicides to leave your mouth hygienically clean. There's no doubt your teeth will look better if you Maclean them each day.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA, BURMA, & CEYLON.

The good tooth paste in the large tube...

650

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL

LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL
DOCTOR LOUIS DE JONGH
ANSAR HARFORD & CO LTD
182 GRAYS INN ROAD, LONDON
IMPERIAL MEASURE
Half Pints 4/- — Pints 7/9

Man's Work no match for Nature's

EXPERIENCE is proving the hopelessness of trying to substitute synthetic productions for COD LIVER OIL.

Dr. DE JONGH in his world renowned treatise on Cod Liver Oil stated his conviction that it was not one but ALL THE CONSTITUENTS which contributed to its value in the treatment of many diseases. This opinion was formed many years before scientists had discovered the existence of VITAMINS, and shows that Dr. DE JONGH like other great men lived in advance of his time. COD LIVER OIL contains the Vitamins A and D in correct proportion with the other constituents, and proves itself to be NATURE'S FINEST CURE.

Dr. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL is prepared from the finest Norwegian Oils by a process which cannot destroy the Vitamins, and has been recommended for over 80 years by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of CONSUMPTION, DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND CHEST, RHEUMATISM, ASTHMA, RICKETS and other INFANTILE complaints, and

ALL WASTING DISEASES

Dr. De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is sold only in Imperial Half Pint and Pint Bottles bearing Dr. De Jongh's signature.
Beware of attempts to substitute fraudulent imitations.
Proprietors: Ansar, Harford & Co., Ltd., 182 Gray's Inn Rd., London, W.C.1

THE BIGGEST DRAMA OF THE CENTURY!

$2,000,000—TWO YEARS TO MAKE—TO BRING YOU THIS MOST GLORIOUS ROMANTIC THRILL!

MUTINY ON THE BOUNTY

STARRING CHARLES LAUGHTON · CLARK GABLE with FRANCHOT TONE

A Frank Lloyd Production

Central Cinema

(Home of the Stars)

NEAR ALBLESS BAUG—CHARNI ROAD—OFF QUEEN'S ROAD

Plans Open. Booking at Theatre. 'Phone: 27787.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Sud 15, 1992
Muslim: Jilkad 13, 1354
Parsi: Shoherever 4, 1305
Hightide: 6-15; 12-11
Lowtide: 6-30; 18-07
Sunrise: 7h. 11m.
Sunset: 6h. 25m.

University of Bombay: Dr. Cohn Wiener's lecture on "The Development of Japanese Art" Lecture Theatre, University Buildings, South Wing, 6-0 p.m.

SATURDAY, February 8.

S. S. 'Rajputana' with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races: Big Meeting, Second Day.

MONDAY, February 10.

Bombay Medical Council, Secretariat, 12 noon.

TUESDAY, February 11

British and Foreign Bible Society (Bombay Auxiliery): annual meeting, Y. W. C. A. Hall, Mayo Road, 6 15 p.m.

PIR SAHEB OF MANGROL

His Holiness Pir Motamiyan Saheb of the religious Gadi of Mangrol who has been here for medical treatment will leave Bombay for Surat on Sunday February 9, and will thence proceed to Mangrol on February 13, and will perform the opening ceremony of the great fair to be held there in memory of the great Pir Saheb (the founder of Gadi) who is enshrined there on February 15. The fair will last for a fortnight as usual.

PIRWARI FAIR

The annual Pirwari (Uran) Fair will take place to-day (Friday), as usual.

SUPPORT TO BAKHALE'S BILL

A public meeting will be held under auspices of Bombay Shop Workers Union under the presidentship of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta to-day (Friday) at 9-30 p.m. at Ganesh Vadi.

THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION

Mr. R. S. Bhagvat will lecture in Marathi at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Tilak, Sankaracharya, and Bhagvad Gita"

PARSI LITERATURE IN GUJRATI

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal Mr. Chandrashanker Narbadashanker Pandya will deliver a public lecture in Gujrati to-day (Friday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Blavatsky Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, on "The Parsi Literature in Gujrati" when Dr. M. N. Dhala will preside.

BOMBAY COUNCIL NOMINATIONS

A Bombay Government Gazette states that the re-signations by Messrs. F.O.J Roose, J. B. Fernandez, H. Hamill, R. M. Maxwell, C. M. Lane, C.S.I., and S. R. Deshpande of their offices of members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, have been accepted, and in their place the following persons have been nominated, viz. Messrs. C. W. A. Turner, J. H. Garratt, H. B. Clayton, A. W. W. Mackie, T. A. Andrew and H. V. V. Iengar, I.C.S.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed Mails for Jeddah (Hedjaz) per S.S. "Islami" via Karachi will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5-30 p.m. on (Monday) the 10th instant.

AIR MAIL POSTAL NOTICE

As the Imperial Airways East-bound plane due to arrive Karachi on 6-2-1936 has been delayed.

ENGLISH MAIL

The P and O Mail Steamer "Strathnaver" with the Mails from London of the 26th ultimo passed Suez at 8 p.m on the 5th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Clanline Steamer "Hesperia" left London in the evening of (Tresday) February 4, steamer "Clan Macfadyen" left Suez in the morning of (Wednesday) February 5.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION

The 20th annual general meeting of the Muslim Students' Union will be held on (Friday) 7th February 1936 at 6-30 p.m. in the Union Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chaupatty.

The 26th annual general meeting will be held in the Union Hall to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. Mr. Haroon R. Sayani's 'At Home' to members which was fixed to be held after the annual meeting, has been postponed on account of the death of His Majesty King George V.

ANNIVERSARY OF BAPU GOKHALE

Under the auspices of Bapu Gokhale Utsava Mandal the anniversary function of Bapu Gokhale will be celebrated to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Karandikar Hall of the Daxini Brahman Sabha Charni Road, Bombay. Messers. M. S. Gokhale, D. K. Gadre and S. D. Gokhale will address the meeting. Dr. N. D. Savarkar will preside.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Lady Phyllis MacRae arrived at Government House. Sir Stanley and Lady Reed lunched at Government House on Thursday.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE—"Stars Over Broadway," at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Peg of Old Drury." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Melody Lingers on" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Love Parade". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Mutiny on the Bounty." Time as usual.
KRISHNA—"Dharmatma." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Mother", and "Always Tell Your Wife" Daily at 3, 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Nitwits." Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
SUPER—"Night of Love." Time as usual
MAJESTIC—"Savitri." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Raj Ramni". Time as usual
WELLINGTON—"The Last Days of Pompeii". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Wild Cat of Bombay". Daily at 4-30, 7-45 and 11 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Gov'nor". Daily at 4 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"The Sign of the Cross Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
APPOLLO—"Devdas" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY PROGRAMME

12-45 p.m. Cricket Match. The Maharajadhiraj of Patiala's Australian XI versus All India XI. Relayed from Madras 1-05 p.m. Available Market Rates. Selection of Indian Music. 2-0 p.m. Lunch Hour Selections. (Parlophone.) 3-0 p.m. School Broadcasting. 3-45 p.m. Close down. 6-0 p.m Cricket Match. The Maharajadhiraj of Patiala's Australian XI versus All India XI. Relayed from Madras. 6-20 p.m. Musical Interlude. 6-30 p.m. Violin and Piano Solos. Dinkarrao Amembal. G. A. Joshi of Aundh 7-0 p.m. Commercial News. 7-15 p.m. Recitation from Holy Quran by Moulvi Gulam Mahomed Kamar. 7-30 p.m. More Violin and Piano Solos. 7-50 p.m News in Hindi. 8-0 p.m. Light Classical Music. Prof. Amanat Ali Kha. 9-30 p.m. News in English. 9-45 p.m. "A day in the life of a Bank Manager". W. T. McCullum, Esquire, Manager, Reserve Bank of India. 9-55 p.m. The Art Players. 11-0 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. England v. France An eye-witness account and a running commentary on the Ice Hockey match. Relayed from the Empire Pool and Sports Arena, Wembley. 8-00 p.m. "Monologue in Melody." Haward Clarke in a programme of syncopated pianoforte music. 8-15 p.m. Light Music. 9-15 p.m. Chapter IV of "The Call of the Wild." by Jack London. Read by Patric Curwen. 9-30 p.m. Chamber Music. 10-00 p.m. News and Announcements. 10-20 p.m. The Hotel Metropole Orchestra, leader, A. Rossi, under the direction of Emilio Colombo. Relayed from the Hotel Metropole, London. 10-30 p.m Close down.

Delhi Programme

6-0 p.m Thumri and Ghazal. Akhtar of Delhi. 6-30 p.m. Sitar-Aiman. Haider Husain of Jaipur. 6-40 p.m. Khayal Bhopali and Thumari. Vilayat Khan of Delhi. 7-15 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra (Under S. S. Niazi.) 7-30 p.m. A Talk on Hygiene in Hindustani. Dr. M. A. Ansari. 7-45 p.m. Ghazals and Thumris Akhtar of Delhi. 8-20 p.m. Kath tarang. Karrar Husain. 8-25 p.m. Qawwalis Vilayat Khan of Delhi. 8-55 p.m. Ghazals. Akhtar of Delhi. 9-15 p.m. News [illegible] 9-30 p.m. Time Signal News in English. 9-45 p.m. An Approach to Indian Art. Mr. N. C. Mehta I.C.S. 10-0 p.m. A Studio Concert. 11-0 p.m. Close dwn.

'ANTI-REPRESSION' DAY

To-day's Mass Meetings Of Workers

Under the auspices of the B.P.T.U.C. public meeting will be held to-day (Friday), at the following places to observe the "Anti Repression Day" of the Labour Week.

Chowpati: At 6 p.m. President—Miss Maniben Kara. Speakers Messrs. R. A. Khedgikar, Yusuf Meher Ali, Narayen Swami, V. H. Joshi, Bhogle etc.

DeLisle Road Maidan: At 5-30 p.m. President—D L. Pathak. Speakers Messrs. V. B. Karnik, Z. R. Chawdhary, Vamanrao Kulkarni Patil, Rane, Parab etc.

Foras Road Garden: At 5-30 p.m.: President—Deshpande. Speakers D. S. Vaidya D. B. Karnik, Purshottam Tricamdas, Sharma, Gajanan Savant etc.

PANIC IN VILE PARLE

A Tiger Cub's Adventures

(From Our Correspondent).
VILE PARLE, Thursdday.

Citizens of Vile Parle were thrown into a panic last night when a full-grown tiger cub alleged to be a pet of a local resident unchained itself and began to play ducks and drakes with the dogs of the locality injuring several of them fatally. The mahs were at their wits' end to drive the intruder away.

The police were informed and they immediately took charge of the cub.

SILK MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

The facility of administering free injections provided by the above Association has been taken advantage of by 500 persons in all. The Association has still continued administering free injections and public are requested to take advantage of the same. Those who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity are requested to be present at the Hospital of the Association between 3 and 5 p.m. (S.T.) except on Sunday, at Dahanukar Building Kalbadevi Bombay, 2.

OPERA HOUSE CHANGES

Colour, Construction And Entertainment

On Wednesday evening those who were invited to the pre-view of the "Stars of Broadway" found the Royal Opera House changed, in colour, construction and entertainment. The interior of the House was in a colour scheme of silver gray and the proscenium relived a "drop" that was one of the most pleasing features of the radically renovated theatre. The seating accommodation has been re-planned, scientifically the sloping gradation of the poor and the alternating seatings ensuring maximum undisturbed view to the spectator. The compound has been cleared for parking cars and there is ample provision for refreshments

The Royal Opera House is now a complete talkie house. But it has not sacrificed the amenities of the legitimate theatre. It will be directed by the Ideal Pictures Ltd., and will exhibit the Warner Bros., scheduled plays for which they have obtained exclusive rights. One must expect entertainment and comfort at the Royal Opera House that one hopes would set the pace for exhibitors in the city.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

Co-option To Managing Committee

The Secretary writes:—

The following have been co-opted on the Managing Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, for the year 1936:—

Sheth Chaturbhuj Gordhandas.
Mr. Lachhmandas H. Daga.
Sir Hormasji P. Mody, K.B.E., M.L.A.
The Grain Merchants' Association. (Mr. Velji L. Napoo).
The Bombay Grain Dealers' Association (Mr. K. M. Bhujpuria).
The Silk Merchants' Association. (Mr. Behram N. Karanjia).
The Seeds Traders' Association. (Mr. Ratilal M. Gandhi).
The Sugar Merchants' Association (Mr. Samaichand G. Shah).
The Indian Insurance Companies' Association. (Mr. K. S. R. Aiyer).
The Bombay Kariana Merchants' Association. (Mr. D. P. Tata).
The Bombay Shroff Association. (Mr. Mohanlal A. Parikh).
The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce (Mr. M. L. Dahanukar).
The Bombay Rice Merchants' Association. (Mr. F. C. L. Sajan).
The Swadeshi Market Committee (Mrs. Lilavati K. Munshi).

A. I. TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Sessions To Be Held At Kamgar Maidan Parel?

The R. C. Secretary writes:—

Brisk preparations are on foot for holding the 15th session of the All India Trade Union Congress in Bombay. Originally the idea was to hold the session during Easter holidays But as the dates of the Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress were changed, the dates of the Trade Union Congress session have been shifted to the middle of May. The exact dates have not yet been fixed.

At the last meeting of the R. C. Executive Committee a publicity sub-committee was elected with Mr. D. B Karnik as secretary and Messrs. C. K Narayanswami, Palekar, Mahashabde, Ashok Mehta, Subbarao, Lobo as members with powers to co-opt.

It has been decided to hold the session on the Kamgar Maidan. The Municipal Commissioner is being approached for permission for the use of the Kamgar Maidan for the session. It is presumed that there will be no difficulty in getting the permission.

B. P. T. INDIAN OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION

S. H. Mehta Elected President For Current Year

The Seventh Annual General Meeting of the B.P.T. Indian Officers' Association convened on Tuesday 28th January 1936 and postponed owing to the sad death of His late Majesty King George V was held at the B.P.T. Sports Club on Tuesday last, Mr. F M. Surveyor presiding.

At the outset the President moved a condolence resolution which was carried unanimously all standing.

The President in moving the adoption of the report referred to the progress made by the Association in the different spheres of its activities.

Mr. S. H. Mehta was elected President, Mr. C. F. Lynn Vice-President Mr. S. C. Pastakia Hon. Secretary and Mr. V. A. Kashikar Hon. Treasurer and Messrs. D. V. Kohli, E. J. Kail and J. N. Dubash members.

Society For Promotion Of Shipping Knowledge

The 2nd Social Gathering of the Society to be held to-day (Friday) on board S. L. Laxmi, which will start from the Gateway of India at 6-30 p.m (S.T.) and cruise in the Bombay Harbour for about two hours.

Convicting him on charges of alleged trespassing into the 'haveli" of one Bikha of village Kothar and attempting at criminally assaulting his wife, Chaudhary Ghulam Ahmed Khan, Additional District Magistrate, Jullunder, sentenced Ranga Singh, a Numbardar of village Masanian, to two years' rigorous imprisonment on each count. The senterces are to run concurrently.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondent)

Suburban Trains

The Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association has invited suggestions regarding any changes, and other facilities on trains. By April the railway authorities will issue a fresh time-table of the running of the trains both suburban and through. The Association would be doing a service to the residents of the suburbs if the last train on the B. B. and C. I. Railway line, could be arranged to leave Churchgate at 12-30 in the night, instead of at 12-15 as at present. It has been repeatedly pointed out that such a step would lessen the inconvenience to the suburban passengers, who frequently miss the last train on this line, by a few minutes and are thus obliged to spend the night in the city. It is hoped that the Association will pay its earnest attention to this matter. It would also be worthwhile for the Association to enquire if the Sunday trains leave nothing to be desired. At present they are over-crowded and passengers are forced to cling to every available corner in the train and there is a likelihood of accidents occurring, as some of the passengers sometimes have to ride even on foot-boards. Great relief would be secured, if the company can be persuaded to run double-unit trains upto 12 o'clock in the noon, without putting any single-unit trains on the track, as is the case now. This congestion is more marked on almost all the up-trains and the officials of the Association would do well to travel in these trains and obtain first-hand knowledge for themselves.

Municipal Statutory Committees

Can the Municipal Corporation express opinion or make recommendation to any of its Statutory Committees? The Legal Assistant of the Corporation, whose advice was sought in this matter, is of the opinion that the Corporation should in its own interest refrain from expressing opinions or making recommendation frequently. Although the Corporation is a parent body he thinks, it is not the absolute authority under the Municipal Act and its control over the Statutory Committee is only indirect in the sense that is members, with the exception of the nominated members, are elected by it. It would, therefore, follow that the Corporation cannot give any directions to the Statutory Committees with regard to matters falling within their jurisdiction. The position, however, will be different with regard to making a request or recommendation or expressing an opinion for the consideration of those Committees. Of course it is left to the discretion of the Statutory Committees how far and to what extent to give consideration to the recommendations sent by the Corporation. He, therefore, advises the Corporation as far as possible to refrain from adopting such a course.

TENDENCIES IN MARATHI LITERATURE

P. E. N. Club Lecture

Literature affords the common ground on which men can meet and forget their communal differences, declared Prof. M. D. Altekar, M.A., in his lecture on "Tendencies in Modern Marathi Literature" at the National Medical College on Tuesday evening, under the auspices of the India Centre of the International P. E. N. Club. Introduced by Prof. N. K. Bhagwat, M.A., Professor Altekar traced the history of Marathi literature from the "Dnyaneshvari," 600 years old but still the best book in the language. Go to the old Maratni books, he urged, in which true poetry is combined with great philosophy, and your effort will be richly rewarded.

Marathi literature has passed gradually from pre-occupation with God and the next world through text-books, translations from English and political writing to the poetry, novels and dramas of the present day. Among modern tendencies are imitation of English style and social customs, reflection of the present chaotic condition in Europe in regard to ideas on morality and sex problems, emphasis on artistic expression, patriotic feeling and interest in the common people and in social reform.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Vice-President of the P.E.N., India Centre, who presided, pointed out how closely the history of Marathi literature paralleled that of the other vernaculars. "The more we know of the modern literature of different regions, the more we realise how little difference there is between race and race and man and man—the great affirmation of unity which the P.E.N. Club exists to make."

Miss Louise Wallace Hackney of the New York P.E.N. Club spoke of America's need of more knowledge about India, whose literature and art are her best unofficial ambassadors.

Money-Lender's Successful Appeal

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Feb. 6.

One money-lender named Sardarmal Gulabchand and his servant Rajkishore were convicted and fined Rs. 100 and Rs. 51, respectively on a charge of committing theft of a bullock by the Umbergaon First Class Magistrate.

The accused preferred an appeal to the Additional Sessions Judge of Thana, who set aside the conviction and sentence passed on both on Tuesday last.

Two Watchmen Arrested

(From Our Correspondent.)
GHATKOPAR, Feb. 6.

Sub-Inspector B. V. Salvi of the Ghatkopar Police arrested yesterday evening, two Pathan watchmen of Chembur Pinjrapole, named Mirkhan alias Mir Sayad and Gulam Rahim Gulam Rasul, on the charge of harbouring Umer Khan, an alleged dacoit gang leader "wanted" in the robbery at Virar on January 27 last.

REPORT ON UNEMPLOYMENT "NOT SHELVED"

"Sapru Committee Findings Being Carefully Considered

LUCKNOW, Feb. 4.

Enquiries made in official circles show that the Supply Committee report on unemployment is receiving full and careful consideration of the Minister for Education and Industries, Sir J. P. Srivastava, and that its recommendations are being scrutinised.

Mr. S. P. Shah, I.C.S., has been placed on special duty to deal with the report. The public has been invited to offer suggestions and criticisms and the report will be discussed in the forthcoming Council session when it is believed that the Rt. Hon. Sir T. B. Sapru will be nominated to the Provincial Legislature to guide its deliberations on the report.

There are indications that Government intend to take early action on the report, and there is no truth in the report given currency by some papers that it has been shelved by the authorities concerned.—A. P.

MOTOR ACCIDENT NEAR ALLAHABAD

One Woman Killed And Several Others Injured

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, Feb. 6.

One woman was killed and several persons injured when a lorry carrying 21 passengers fell down an embankment and turned turtle while the driver was attempting to avoid a bullock cart at about five miles from the Allahabad city on the Grand Trunk Road. The vehicle was smashed but the passengers escaped with serious injuries. One old woman was badly hurt and succumbed in the hospital.

Promoting Urdu Education At Kalyan

(From Our Correspondent.)
KALYAN Feb. 6.

Prominent Muslims of Kalyan met recently on the invitation of the Kalyan School Board Chairman, to confer as to how Urdu education can be promoted among Kalyan Muslims.

Resolutions suggesting to the Kalyan School Board that all teachers of Urdu schools should be trained, that religious and Anglo-Urdu education, should be better attended to, that a night school for Muslims should be started and that the Supervisor of the Thana District School Board should conduct examinations of Urdu schools were adopted.

The anniversary of Sangved Vidyalaya, Ramghat, Benares was celebrated on Wednesday under the presidentship of His Highness Maharaja Bahadur of Benares. The annual report of the Vidyalaya was read. Prizes to higher scholars of Vedas and other Shastras were distributed.

COULD NOT GET RID OF NEURITIS

Nurse Who Tried Many Remedies

COMPLETE RELIEF WITH KRUSCHEN

A nurse—like a doctor—is always adding to her knowledge. Here is a nurse who now prescribes Kruschen Salts to her patients suffering from neuritis. She prescribes it confidently, for the simple reason that it was the only remedy which brought her relief when she herself was afflicted with the same complaint.

"I am a busy private nurse," she writes, "on my feet 12 hours a day, and hardly knew how to get about through neuritis. I tried several things, but all in vain, so I thought I would just give Kruschen Salts a fair trial. After taking them for seven days, I found great relief, and by the end of one month was completely free from neuritis. I have had several patients under my care with the same complaint and have put them on to Kruschen Salts. I myself am never without a bottle in the house."—Nurse M.T.

The pains of neuritis are a symptom of a deeper trouble—the same trouble that causes rheumatism, gout and lumbago. They show that poisons have crept into the blood. Kruschen is a combination of six natural salts, which ensure internal cleanliness and keep the bloodstream pure. New and refreshed blood is sent coursing to every fibre of your being. Then, neuritis, sciatica and kindred ills all pass you by.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists and Stores at 2/6 per bottle.

IMPERIAL
DAILY, 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
BOMBAY TALKIES' NEW FILMS
MOTHER
"A deeply poignant drama depicting the immemorial love of a mother."
Mrs. Naidu.
AND
ALWAYS TELL YOUR WIFE
"A delightful comedy.... it deserves to rank with that classic of farcical comedy, Oscar Wilde's 'The Importance of being Earnest.'"
—Mr. B. G. Horniman
Two Great Pictures starring
DEVIKA RANI

THE CAPITOL
THE LAST DAY
AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.
JOSEPHINE HUTCHINSON, GEORGE HOUSTON IN
THE MELODY LINGERS ON
SEE THIS PICTURE WITH SOMEONE YOU LOVE!
Also
"MICKEY MOUSE" in technicolour
:: TO-MORROW ::
The celebrated Magician
CARTER the GREAT
with the psychic marvel
Miss MAXWELL
Get your fortune told by her!

THE EXCELSIOR
From TO-MORROW
THREE SHOWS DAILY
AT 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
BRITAIN'S MOST POPULAR DANCING STAR
IN
A GLORIOUSLY CHEERFUL MUSICAL PRODUCTION
Bigger and Better than
"EVERGREEN"
IT'S GREAT FUN ALL THE TIME
A Film that makes Life Happier
PLANS OPEN
BOOK EARLY
TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT
Jessie Matthews in FIRST A GIRL
With SONNIE HALE and ANNA LEE
A Gaumont British Picture. Directed by VICTOR SAVILLE
CERT A.
The Evergreen Girl in a Great E... Glittering Musical [illegible]

LAST PERFORMANCES
3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
MAURICE CHEVALIER
JEANETTE MacDONALD
IN
LOVE PARADE
LOVE PARADE
LOVE PARADE
The best musical comedy this Pair Ever Made.
Don't Miss it
Also Special and Complete Pictures of
LYING IN STATE Of His Late Majesty KING GEORGE V.
TO-MORROW
COME and SEE
the Season's BEST DANCE and SONG SHOW
FRED ASTAIRE
GINGER ROGERS
IN
TOP HAT
TOP HAT
Those who have already Seen it, should see it again. Those who haven't, Should NOT MISS this OPPORTUNITY!
PATHE
Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
'Phone 41561.

THE REGAL
The LAST DAY
AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Anna NEAGLE
Cedric HARDWICKE
in a story containing a wealth of human interest, drama and fine sentiment—
"PEG OF DRURY LANE"
Also ALL-COLOUR
"SILLY SYMPHONY"
:: TO-MORROW ::
Miriam HOPKINS
Joel McCREA
in United Artists'
"SPENDOR"

Telephone No. 22037
Post Box 322
Telegrams: "CHRONICL"
Registered No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1936

NO IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

The laboured apologia of Government of India, through their Publicity Department, in regard to the working of the Ottawa system of imperial preference in this country fails to carry the slightest conviction to any reader acquainted with the technique of manufacturing such propaganda. The central thesis, advanced in the very first article,—viz., that India's refusal to join in the system of imperial preference inaugurated at Ottawa would have meant the forfeiture of the freedom of access "to the world's most stable and largest open market",—is not only a preposterous claim on behalf of Great Britain, after 1931-32; but it is also a flagrant "petitio principii," which it is a marvel how the author of this official propaganda could perpetrate. The British market could no longer claim to be "open" after the abandonment of the gold standard and the imposition of the import duties, even though some goods from Empire countries might be exempted to some extent from such duties. So far as Britain's own industry or competing production was concerned, the policy of the National Government, formed in the autumn of 1931, never left any doubt as to the fixed resolve to protect and safeguard local production at any cost. If Empire countries received some kind of a preference over foreign importers into Britain, that was not always intended; and was generally in respect of only such articles,—and to such extent only,—as would not prejudice the interests of the home producer. Mr. Baldwin at Ottawa had expressly stipulated for freedom to negotiate other treaties with European or American customers of Britain, which might seem in the best interests of Britain. In the three years that have elapsed since Ottawa, more than one such Treaties have been concluded to the obvious and considerable advantage of Britain. India was allowed to reserve no such freedom. Nor can she, in practice, negotiate independent treaties to secure and safeguard her own immediate interests. Britain, moreover, cannot claim to be "the largest and the most stable market" for Indian goods, so long as she retains and exercises the freedom to negotiate treaties with other countries; and so long as India's raw materias are in demand for the world's manufactures and the world's population. The magniloquent claim, therefore, has not the slightest substance, when examined at close quarters.

Imperial Prejudice

The evidence of figures,—which is commonly supposed to be unassailable,—is vainly sought by the compiler to bolster up an absurd case. Figures are selected and compiled, with an obvious intention to establish a predetermined position. But, even so, the compiler cannot avoid the irresistible inference, from his own figures, of the loss not only to the trade of India, but also, much more considerable, though less visible loss to the general economic position of India. The world trade has been admittedly declining—measured in gold prices, since 1929-30. In depreciated currencies, the trade of particular countries may have improved, relatively speaking; and the lion's share of this improvement naturally goes to Britain. To those aware of the steps taken to secure an all-round recovery for Britain, this would, of course, be no news. Yet, the compiler of this disingenuous series carefully avoids giving any indication of the improvement,—real or nominal,—attained by Britain in the same period; and much less does he institute any comparison between the benefit (?) derived by this country, and that derived by Britain, from the arrangements made at Ottawa. India's exports have relatively improved,—so far as Britain or the Empire countries are concerned,—in comparison with the position in 1931-32. But is all the improvement,—or any substantial part of it, really due to this obnoxious system? We can find no evidence in the Trade Reviews or special notes on this subject to justify such a conclusion. Such improvement as there may be in India's export trade is more than counterbalanced by the loss of her trade with other countries. While the total exports of India are still 5 per cent below even the figures of 1931-32, those to the U. K. are more than 12 per cent over that level. The United Kingdom offers India a market, under this highly artificial and one-sided system of Imperial Prejudice,—which costs her far more in the shape of loss of trade with other countries, than is gained by her trade with Britain,—if gain it can be called. Britain has obtained, tacitly, a sort of consumer's monopoly for Indian goods because of this arrangement. And, since other countries are naturally not going to accept only the leavings of Britain; since they would not overlook the needs of their own industries and their own agriculture; since they would not submit without protest or retaliation to Britain organising her Empire as a unit; since a whole host of quotas and currency treaties now materially influence the course of international trade,—which is no longer "free" in any country in the classical sense,—the benefit (?) received by India from this system is wholly negatived by the hindrances this very arrangement has created. And still the compiler of this series dares to tell us there has been no substantial diversion of India's trade with other countries! The comparison is, and must be, incomplete as well as misleading, so long as it does not give us any idea of what would have been the case, had India maintained a relatively free market in the midst of intensive nationalism; or, conversely, had India been free to shape her own fiscal policy as it suited her own national interests, in stead of being dictated to by Britain.

A Costly Luxury

If, however, we overlook this fundamental defect of the official propaganda in support of the agreement; and consider even such figures as the compiler has been pleased to inflict upon us, what do we find? While the exports from India of articles enjoying preference fell from 110.93 crores in 1931-32 to 94.41 crores in 1934-35, or by 15 per cent, those not enjoying such benefits (?) rose from 46.63 crores to 57.98 crores in the same period, or by nearly 25 per cent. We lost by preference 16.5 crores and gained without preference 11.35 crores! Does not this suggest that preference is a costly luxury for the Indian exporter? Of the preference enjoying articles, Britain absorbed 33.30 crores worth in 1931-32, and 36.71 crores worth in 1934-35,—or an improvement of 10 per cent,—as against an aggregate fall of 15 per cent. In the non-preferred articles, while Britain absorbed 9.58 crores worth in 1931-32, and 11.36 crores worth in 1934-35, or an improvement of some 18 per cent., other countries absorbed 37.05 crores worth in 1931-32, and 46.62 crores worth in 1934-35, or an improvement of over 25 per cent! If this means anything, it only means that preference is in no way necessary to keep up India's trade. In reality imperial preference works, so far as India's trade is concerned, to our national prejudice! Even in articles where we give no preference, neither Britain, nor other countries, have ceased to buy our commodities; while in the restricted market,—at least indirectly, and by repercussion,—of preferred goods, Britain does not compensate India for all the loss she inflicts upon her by forcing this national prejudice on this country. Nearly five-eighths of our aggregate export trade is the victim of this system; and so the net loss to India, even on official figures, is greater than the benefit (?) supposed to be derived from the arrangement. And still they say we have not actually lost because of this prejudice,—miscalled preference!

One-Sided Arrangement

In this connection, the reader must bear in mind the comment of India's Trade Commissioners in Britain as well as in Europe, and the general observations of the compiler of the reviews, for 1933-34, and for 1934-35, of the actual working of the preference system. Not one of these documents support the implied thesis of this official anonymity,—a new Daniel come to justice! Even in preferred articles, India is not at all without competition in the British markets themselves, as a most superficial glance at the authorities mentioned above would convince a dispassionate critic. The sophistries in article IV of the series would need a rejoinder twice this length to explode entirely! But we trust the foregoing brief survey would suffice to show the inherent hollowness of the plea that India's aggregate trade has not suffered because of this wholly one-sided arrangement.

Reject The Pact

In this survey, little account is taken of the import side of the question, and still less of the reaction on India's national economy,—her whole productive organisation, in industry as well as in agriculture, in commodities as well as in services,—of this gratuitous injury wrought by the so-called system of preference. British imports into India have been unquestionably stimulated by this arrangement, as they were, indeed, intended to be. Britain finds a safe and sheltered market, what time the intensive nationalism in other countries is shutting her off from some of her most prized customers of 20 odd years ago. What is the reaction of this increase upon the corresponding Indian industry,—steel or sugar, cotton or silk? How much do we pay in the shape of undeveloped industries, which could well have been established in this country but for this evil of economic imperialism? What of the consequential unemployment, that must afflict this country which still neglects to develop fully her own inherent resources? What of the unemployed capital, and the inability to introduce any real modernisation of plant or rationalisation of technique? What of our chained exchange and fettered fiscal system, our perforce backward technical education, and our growing volume of educated unemployed? These are all sins that, at the bar of final judgment,—if ever there is one in human history,—must be laid at the door of the insatiate economic imperialism, which Britain forces upon this country! Knowing and appreciating this, the representatives of the Indian people in the Central Legislature cannot possibly countenance this arrangement, in any shape or form, if they have the slightest thought of the interests of their own country.

A CRUSHING REJOINDER

Babu Rajendra Prasad has done well to have promptly issued a crushing rejoinder to the statement of the Publicity Officer of the Government of Bihar and Orissa, who ventured to defend the allegations and insinuations in "India in 1933-34" against the work of the Bihar Central Relief Committee. We have already commented on certain aspects of that Officer's statement but deem it necessary to return to the subject partly because Rajan Babu quotes some important facts and figures not accessible to us while writing on the subject and also because the withdrawal of the adjournment motion on the subject in the Legislative Assembly calls for greater attention to it in the press. It will be good for this country and the world to know something of the methods adopted by certain Publicity Officers here in carrying on anti-Congress propaganda while professing to publish plain facts.

The Bihar Publicity Officer, while seeking to defend the allegations and insinuations in "India in 1933-34" makes some fresh insinuations. For instance he insinuates that Rajen Babu, while quoting in his first statement such passages from the official report on Bihar Relief as were favourable to the people's Relief Committee, discreetly refrained from quoting other passages which were unfavourable. He quotes them himself and they suggest that too large sums from the Committee's funds were absorbed by "offices and equipments, stock, cycles and cars." But Rajan Babu now points out that he refrained from quoting the passage concerned first because it was irrelevant to the questions really at issue and second'y because the amount mentioned in the official report as being absorbed by offices etc., namely, Rs. 1,28,000 was a huge error, having exceeded the actual amount by about a lakh. Rajen Babu further points out that the error was admitted by the Government of Bihar and Orissa, but it is amazing that the Publicity Officer still quotes the same figure to suggest that too much was spent by the people's Relief Committee on offices equipment etc. The Bihar Government owe an explanation to the public on this matter.

Hitler's Outburst

Foolish Pretensions To Superior Civilisation

By K. F. NARIMAN.

Since Herr Hitler claims a "superior" civilisation for his Western race and wants to assume a missionary pose for advancing the cause of progress among the supposed backward coloured people of the East, it would not be out of place to scrutinise and examine this preposterous claim rather closely in the light of more recent happenings in his own country since its supposed revival and regeneration. If he had laid a claim to superiority in Western methods of diplomacy or for such other modern symptoms of civilisation, as higher military prowess or capacity for more destructive and cruel inventions for spreading disaster and ruin or for winning the race for armaments, etc., then certainly none, at least we on this side of the Suez, would not have disputed his claim, and fully conceded his arrogant demand to be ranked amongst the most advanced progressivists according to that view of the modern western world. There is, perhaps, none to equal him in the political arena of to-day who could commit open and flagrant breaches of solemn treaties, and understandings. Mahatma Gandhi, representing the other extreme, would retain his moral height, preferring all other material defeats and drawbacks, rather than resorting to such methods.

The Right Test

However, these are not the real criteria, by which one could judge the superiority or otherwise, of one's culture or civilisation. It is neither the physical power nor the supposed material progress and development that could support this claim to genuine superiority. A civilised individual or race may be physically weak and materially backward, but still possess better qualities and virtues, both of head and heart, that place them on a higher moral pedestal in human estimation and intellectual and critical opinion of the world. One of the most important data, to be considered, is the mental attitude of tolerance and broad-mindedness, towards both political opponents and, more particularly, towards other creeds, religions and faiths. Religious fanaticism and racial hatred or animosity are the surest symptoms of barbarity of an antiquated uncivilised age, and no amount of external polish and mask of modernisation, can transform that barbarity into a false appearance of "civilisation" and "humanity". Examining Herr Hitler's claim on behalf of this people to superior civilisation from that standpoint, there will be no difficulty in knocking it down immediately. Even amongst the uncivilized tribes there is a code of honour, strictly observed, whereby plighted word between tribal chiefs, without any further formalities of royal seals or signatures carries an amount of sanctity, sufficient to bind the parties during the agreed contractual period. But with these new Western messengers of civilisation Dictators Mussolini and Hitler, even solemn treaties and pacts, with all the weight and authority of European formalities, ceremonials, constitutionalism, are but so many scraps of paper, its terms to be observed only so long as sufficient strength is not gathered, to commit their breaches with impunity and safety.

Scraps Of Paper

So late as 1928, Mussolini entered into a friendly treaty with Abyssinia, guaranteeing mutual harmony and respect of each other's territorial rights. On the strength of these understandings, she got further concession of large tracts of African lands from France and Great Britain. Thus after securely entrenching and strengthening her position, she launched a most unprovoked and aggressive attack. Quite regardless of the treaty rights and solemnities. Similarly Germany, hard-pressed by a crushing defeat, after the world war, meekly submitted to all the humiliating and disastrous terms of Versailles Treaty, thus buying peace at all costs, only with the object of gaining breathing time to complete her preparations. So, after the advent of the Nazis revival, the first step is to tear to pieces this Versailles document, thus casting to the winds all notions of sanctity, and solemnity of sacred pledges and State assurances.

Amongst several other humiliating terms, she had definitely agreed not to increase her military force beyond 100,000 that was considered necessary and sufficient for national defence, and at the same time agreed to restrict her naval and aerial forces. The Treaty was signed by the representative of the then German State, and morally as well as constitutionally, Adolf Hitler, as the present representative of that State, was bound by these terms. Still at the first opportunity, after gathering sufficient strength and taking advantage of complicated international European situation, he raised her regular army to 5,40,000 and claims to possess equal strength in aerial and naval forces as Great Britain and France.

Rights Of Other Countries

His efforts to uphold the national strength and honour for his country and nation, has naturally drawn admiration, even from his opponents and critics. His fight for his country's and people's right to be treated on terms of equality and with respect, is also appreciated, particularly by unfortunate people who are still labouring under inferiority status, under foreign domination.

At the same time, it is at least expected that he would rather sympathise with and encourage similar efforts on the part of other peoples, though they be coloured, to secure equal human rights and privileges. Sentiments of national honour, self-respect, freedom and patriotism are not monopolies either of the Nazi Germans or of the White people of the West. The Indians, on account of their older traditions and more ancient civilisation, are more sensitive and sincere about these sentiments. That their moral code of honour is higher than those of Mussolini or Hitler's, is a matter both of pride and commendation rather than ridicule or contempt. That even Gandhi-Irwin pact with all its faults and defects and without all the formalities and sanctities attached to Imperial treaties, was, and is still more sacred and sanctimonious to Indians than Versailles Treaty to the modern Germans.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Frankly Speaking

TRAGIC INJUSTICE.

George Lansbury's resolution regarding the danger of war has been duly rejected by the British House of Commons. The essence of his plea was, in his own words, in favour of "an entirely new conception of League action" and "establishment of a world authority to determine how the world's raw materials should be used for the services of all nations." This is naturally too much for Imperialist Britain whose Government cannot go beyond a preliminary examination of the problem and that too with a view to dividing the world between exploiters and exploited. To them the problem is that of an amicable settlement between exploiters as to the sharing of the spoils by a sort of "international" legalisation without the consent, and inspite of the protests, of the unfortunate. The injustice of it is too tragic for words. And we doubt if even the settlement contemplated by British Imperialist statesman can avert war for long.

"A GOOD THING"!

The Army Secretary to the Government of India uttered only half the truth in reply to questions in the Assembly regarding Government instructions to educational authorities that school children should "be afforded an opportunity" (!) to witness the march of troops. In the opinion of the Government, he declared, it was a good thing for the rising generation to know that there is an army and what it looks like. Mr. Tottenham omitted to mention certain things incidental to the "good thing". For instance, the Army being what it is, the bright idea of making children stand along the route of the march—we hope they are not ordered to salam the troops—would induce in them the psychology of inferiority and awe for the might of the present system of Government. There is an army most certainly and it also looks magnificent But that is not the whole truth.

WANTED AN EXPLANATION

In the course of their memorial to the Secretary of State for India Mr. Rama Vaikuntha Naik and other agriculturists of the village of Baad in the District of North Kanara point out how without any justification they have been deprived of the salt concessions granted by the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. The memorialists collected or manufactured salt in accordance with the terms of the Pact between 1931 and March 1933 without any opposition from the authorities. But suddenly in March 1933 the local authorities withdrew the concessions in accordance with an alleged announcement of the Bombay Government, which however, was not published in the Government Gazette and for which no reasons whatever were given. The Bombay Government owe to the public an explanation in this matter and it is also necessary to take up the question both in the Bombay Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly Rights won after a severe and prolonged struggle should not be lightly allowed to be taken away.

BUREAUCRATIC LOGIC

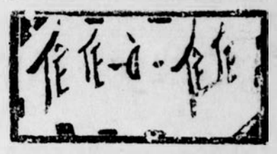
The Government of Madras do not know that a majority of political prisoners suffer from stomach troubles. Their Law Member, answering questions in the Legislative Council, insisted that "it is incorrect to say that there is a large number of them" and claimed that "the food supplied to these prisoners is just the same as food supplied to other prisoners of their class and is believed to be the right sort of food." We do not want to canvass here the questions raised by his reply, namely, those of classification and of what "is believed to be the right sort of food." But we must note the Law Member's insistence in refusing to call for a report on the ground that "if there was anything serious in the matter, it would certainly have been reported to the Government." This argument would dispose of all necessity for control and vigilance over jail authorities. The absurdity of the Law Member's logic is obvious if also worthy of the bureaucracy. But the cynical complacency implied in it does no credit even to a member of the Madras Government.

UNREPRESENTATIVE.

A joint conference of the International Council of Women and the National Council of Women in India, held at Calcutta, has adopted, among others, a resolution declaring that it "appreciates the rights granted to Indian women" under the Indian Reforms of 1935 and urges all women "to make the fullest use of the powers obtained". This appreciation of reforms, universally condemned by the country, is itself a proof of the unrepresentative character of the conference. As for the advice to women to make the fullest use of the powers obtained, Indian women, who have gloriously co-operated with men in the struggle for national freedom, will certainly continue to co-operate in using the new constitution in a way that will compel Government to concede reforms that are really worth appreciation.

GOVT. AND LABOUR.

"Factory legislation," said Mr. T. W. Johnstone, Chief Inspector of Factories in the Bombay Presidency, in the course of a lecture, "was born out of the evils of the industrial system and of man's inhumanity to man." And while this certainly applies to factory laws enforced in other countries, the Government of this country have hardly taken any initiative in the matter to warrant such a statement. The factory laws in India have been halting, reluctant and niggardly concessions to the demands of Labour; and even after the "five great landmarks in Indian factory legislation", to which Mr. Johnstone appreciatively refers, the conditions of work in Indian factories are perhaps worse than anywhere else in the world. The recent refusal to give effect to the International Labour Office Conference resolution regarding a 40-hour week is but a characteristic instance of the Government's continuous policy.



A Glimpse of the Usual Obvious.

"New Delhi, Feb. 5.
"Mr. Satyamurti, who figured prominently in to-day's interpellations in the Assembly asked....."
—Press Report.

* * * *

Jawaharlal urged M.P.'s to look at the Indian question in human terms.

They, however, courteously refrained from retorting that the speaker should try to look at it in British terms.

* * * *

"Independents Lukewarm," says a headline.

But the allegations is unfair.

* * * *

The Army Secretary's reply to Mr. Satyamurti's question is a model of what Government explanations of inconvenient situations should be.

He stated that the Government had no information that the Commissioner of Meerut had issued a circular asking the educational authorities that children in schools on the line of march should be afforded the opportunity of seeing the troops march. If such a circular was issued it was, no doubt, based on instructions of the Government of India.

And if the Congress M.L.A.'s don't like the circular, they may jolly well lump it!

* * * *

"In the opinion of Government," he added, "it was a good thing for the rising generation to know that there is an army and what it looks like!"

Would he also like them to know what an Army is really meant for and what it looks like when engaged in war?

If only excursion parties of students could be taken to witness a real (not mock) war in all its "glory" of blood and death and devastation, there wouldn't be any more Wars—nor the need to maintain an Army or an Army Minister!—much less an Army Secretary!

* * * *

"I do not believe you will have peace until you reconsider mandates," confessed Mr. Lloyd George, in the House of Commons.

But let there be no mistake. What is meant is reconsideration in "human terms," as it were of mandatories, present and prospective, actual and aspiring.

* * * *

The forces of the Central Government of China have averted the Red threat to Kweiyang.

We hope the information has also been respectfully conveyed to Tokyo.

* * * *

NAVAL CONFERENCE THREATENED WITH CRISIS.
—Headline.

Which is as silly as saying that a corpse is threatened with apoplexy.

* * * *

"A Loophole For Germany," says a headline.

The noose?

* * * *

General Badoglio, the Italian Commander-in-Chief in Africa is described by some admiring sympathiser as "Italy's Iron Marshal."

But all that he has done so far is to disprove his mettle.

* * * *

Sir Raza Ali is reported actually to have declared that his marriage would "forge another link between India and South Africa."

Such is the optimism of conjugal slavery.

But the phraseology is admirably symbolical.

* * * *

The first Indian Population Conference is in session at Lucknow. We commend the following phenomena for its careful consideration:—

(1) Increase in the population of
(a) Unemployed graduates,
(b) Briefless lawyers,
(c) Flies,
(d) Insurance agents,
(e) Mosquitoes
(f) Writers-of-letters- to- the-Press,
(g) Creditors, etc., etc.

(2) Alarming decrease in the numbers of—but that is a long and tragic story.

* * * *

"Can you keep a secret?"
"Sure."
"I need to borrow some money."
"Don't worry. It's just as if I never heard it."

Leave Big Problems Of India To Indians

Only Way To Solve Them, Says Jawahar

"Congress Stands For Complete Independence"

NO PEACE IF PRESENT BUREAUCRATIC POLICY IS PERSISTED IN

'Allow Fundamental Economic Issues To Divert Communal One

LONDON, February 5.

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru addressed a meeting of the members of all parties in the House of Commons on the new Constitution. He declared that the main problems of India were not considered. They heard much about the language of communal problems, but the main problems were economic.

The obvious way to deal with the communal problem, said Pundit Nehru, was to allow the fundamental economic issues to come forward, so that the attention could be diverted from the communal issue. The latter have to be faced, and would inevitably be solved as economic issues were allowed to come up.

IMPORTANT PROBLEMS

Pundit Nehru drew attention to the land and unemployment problems. He said the present land tenure system should be replaced by a large-scale agriculture, collective and co-operative basis.

The congress stood for complete independence, because India wanted to be outside the range of British imperialism.

Pundit Nehru asked the meeting to consider the problems of India, not so much from the view point of the Act they had just passed, but how it affected the big problems of India. His view was that the only way to solve them was to leave them to Indians.

Pundit Nehru opined that the decision as regards whether there should be a conflict between India and Britain lay with the British Government, which had taken certain steps which were making the position progressively worse. There would be no peace if the present policy were persisted in.

Short Cut To Freedom

Lady Astor inquired whether, if Indians showed that they could work the New Constitution, that would not be the quickest way to complete freedom.

Pundit Nehru replied that that involved the question what they could do under a Constitution under which, he opined, they could not consider any main problems.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd inquired whether they were conditions such as would enable the Constitution to develop if the British army were withdrawn.

Pundit Nehru replied that if the army were withdrawn by a friendly agreement between the two countries the Indian army was good enough to look after India. There was no danger in the near future, of any external invasion. They would welcome British officers for the Indian army.

Everything Restricted

Replying to further questions Pundit Nehru said that if safeguards were examined they would find everything worthwhile was restricted. The final responsibility as regards law order, finance and minorities remained with the Governor, and finally with the Viceroy.

The members present included the Duchess of Atholl, Lady Astor, Miss Rathbone, Mr. Kirk Patrick, Mr. W. Paling, Mr. Morgan Jones, Mr. Lennox Boyd, Miss Wilkinson, Mr. Geoffrey Mander, Mr. Major Milner, and Mr. George Hall.

NAZI PROTEST AGAINST SWISS OUTRAGE

Minister Demands Full Inquiry Into Murder Of Gustoff

(SPECIAL CABLE)

BERLIN, Feb. 5.

The German Minister in Berne has protested to the Swiss Government against the murder of Herr Gustoff.

It is understood the Minister has pointed out that the German Government had frequently drawn attention to the anti-Nazi agitation in Switzerland by the Socialists and Communists which presumably had a sequel in yesterday's event. The Minister has requested for fullest enquiry.

In the meanwhile, Dr. Goebbels has forbidden, for the time being all meetings of the Jewish cultural associations in order to prevent the possibility of incidents.

The prohibition includes theatrical performances, concerts and lectures.

BRITISH GOVT'S DEFENCE PLANS ARE COMPLETE

But Treasury Opposes Floatation Of Loan

(Reuter's Special Service)

LONDON, Feb. 5.

The Government's defence plans it is understood are now practically complete and will be considered at the next meeting of the Cabinet. It is learnt that the prospect of the floatation of a loan to repair deficiencies in the three defence services is now receding as the Treasury is opposed to it.

The view is held that short term borrowing by means of Treasury Bills will be able to provide current finance as the defence scheme proceeds.

SMITHFIELD STRIKE MAY SOON END

Developments Point To Termination Of Trouble

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb. 5.

The Smithfield strike will probably end on Saturday night. No official statement has yet been issued, but the developments today point to the termination of the trouble.

The Smithfield Employers' Council after a long meeting, issued a statement wherein they emphasised that there was no feeling of vindicativeness towards the men, intimating that if work was resumed they may proceed with the discussions in an amicable way.

SUBSTITUTES FOR OIL

Draft Report Will Be Discussed At Geneva

GENEVA, Feb. 6.

The Sub-Committee on substitutes for oil has completed the draft report which will be discussed by the full Committee tomorrow.

The report surveys the whole field of possible substitutes as well as the degree to which they will be accessible in Italy.—Reuter.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.

Mr. Leo Chernok has announced that he has cabled the Abyssinian Legation in London stating that a group of Chicago bankers are ready to lend Abyssinia 5,000,000 dollars for internal development.—Indian Allied News.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TREATY TALKS

Nahas Pasha Interviews British High Commissioner

(From Our Correspondent).

CAIRO, (By Mail).

Sir Miles Lampson, British High Commissioner in Egypt, interviewed H. M. King Fuad for an hour and a half and discussed Article 9 of the Treaty of 1930 about the military defence of Egypt and explained the views of the British Government. The High Commissioner was afterwards interviewed by Nahas Pasha about the same matter. Nahas Pasha then summoned the members of the United Front to discuss all that had taken place between the King, the High Commissioner and himself. After the meeting Nahas Pasha had an interview with the Prime Minister, Ali Maher Pasha but the result of the interview is not yet known. It is, however, surmised that Nahas Pasha still firmly sticks to his opinion that the terms of the Treaty should in no way be changed.

BRITISH GOVT.'S VIEWS.

The Egyptian papers state that the opinion of the British Government as conveyed by the High Commissioner is as follows:—

(1) The British Government desires to discuss the Treaty of 1930 at once with the Egyptian Government and wishes to settle the matters amicably.

(2) In view of the astoundingly shifting changes in international relations since 1930, the first thing it wants to settle is the military defence of Egypt.

(3) The British Government wants to discuss and settle the problem of the Sudan also.

Article 9 of the Treaty says, that the Government of Britain request the Government of Egypt to allow them to station a military force at 32 deg. east of the Suez Canal. Th's force will not affect the sovereignty of Egypt in any way, but is meant only to guard the Suez Canal which is the gate-way to the British Empire.

At the time of the discussion of the Treaty in 1930 Nahas Pasha laid stress on the following points:

(1) The position of the military station at 32 deg. east of the Suez Cana.

(2) The reconsideration of the problem after 20 years.

(3) The number of the soldiers should not exceed 8,000.

(4) The British Government should help Egypt in defending the frontiers in time of need.

MAHATMA'S VISIT TO DELHI

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6.

The Harijan colony of Delhi expects Mahatma Gandhi who has greatly improved his health. A communication received from Ahmedabad suggests that Gandhiji may visit Delhi in the second week of February.—United Press.

ALL QUIET AT KWEIYANG

CANTON, Feb. 5.

Red threat to Kweiyang has been averted by the rival reinforcements of the Central Government troops from Yunnan and aeroplanes from Nanking, before whom the Communists retreated rapidly. Martial law has been raised, and calm has now been restored.—Reuter.

DAIL ELREANN PAYS TRIBUTE TO KING GEORGE

DUBLIN Feb. 5.

Standing in silence Members of the Dail to-day paid a tribute to King George. Mr. De Valera said "I move that the Dail Elreann expresses its deep sympathy with King Edward VIII, Queen Mary, members of the Royal Family and the people of Great Britain on the death of King George V."

ROSE LEADS IN KING'S CUP

Reaches Malta 3/4ths Of An Hour Ahead Of Record

MALTA, Feb. 6.

Flight-Lieut. Rose arrived at 9-20 and departed for Cairo at 10-40. He is, it is believed, three-quarter of an hour ahead of the record.—Reuter's Special.

ATTEMPT ON ENGLAND-CAPE FLIGHT RECORD

LONDON, February 6.

Flight-Lieut Tommy Rose left Lympne at 12-25 a.m. in an attempt to break Amy-Mollison's England to Cape Flight Record of 4 days, 6 hours and 53 minutes in a Miles Falcon Monoplane in which he won the King's Cup last year. The route will be Malta, Cairo, Khartum, Kisumu, Salisbury.—Reuter's Special.

FAMOUS MISSIONARY DEAD

LONDON, Feb. 6.

The death has occurred of the famous Missionary, Francis Henry Hawkins.

(Francis Henry Hawkins was the Director of the London Missionary Society from 1892. He travelled extensively on behalf of the Society and held the position of foreign secretary of the Mission in China, between 1912-34 and was in charge of the African and Madagascar Missions. He was 72 years of age at the time of his death).

S. AMERICAN DRIVE AGAINST COMMUNISM

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Feb. 6.

A big South American drive against Communism is revealed in the newspaper "Lanacion".

As a result of the recent revolutionary outbreaks the Governments of Chile, Brazil, Argentine, Uruguay, Peru, Colombia and Ecuador are conferring with a view to taking concerted measures.

In connection with the railway strike in Chile, it is officially stated that there have been seven attempts to derail trains in the past 24 hours and over 200 suspect-saboteurs have been detained.—Reuter's Special.

BR. PROTEST TO ITALY

GENEVA, Feb. 6.

Great Britain has sent a Note to the League of Nations denying, it is understood, the Italian accusations that British firms have supplied dum-dum bullets to Abyssinia.—Indian Allied News.

French Bank Rate Reduced

PARIS, Feb. 6.

The Bank rate has been reduced from 4 per cent to 3-1|2 per cent.—Indian Allied News.

Famous French Actor Dead

(SPECIAL CABLE).

PARIS, Feb. 6.

The death has occurred of Mr. Charles Lebargy the famous French actor.

U. S. NEUTRALITY LAW

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

The Senate's Foreign Relations Committee proposes to expedite the Bill for the extension of the existing Neutrality Law.—Indian Allied News.

NEW ORGAN FOR THANA.

(From A Correspondent).

Mr. Chhotalal Shroff has filed a declaration of the "Puravni" in Thana.

CRAIK ASKS COWASJI TO JOIN CONGRESS

(Continued from page 1 .)

patriotism, self-sacrifice and knowledge the speaker acknowledged, to see that the Indian ideal of Kingship be observed. Not the Western ideal that the King can do no wrong, but the Indian ideal that the King alone can do wrong. He criticised at length the District Magistrates, particularly Indian officials, adding "we want Europeanisation of the lower services" (Laughter). He asked why Government were getting a bad name by retaining this law though under the ordinary law they could do anything. The Home Member often interjected while Mr. Sri Prakash was speaking "What has that got to do with the Bill?"

The President also warned him against digressing. When Mr. Sri Prakash had spoken for two hours and had still not finished, the Law Member moved closure.

Mr. Sri Prakash reminded the Law Member that the House had listened to his speech for three hours. A few minutes later, Mr. Sri Prakash concluded.

CLOSURE MOVED.

The Leader of the House and his followers rose almost in body and moved closure which the President accepted in view of the fact that 15 members had already spoken on the motion.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai requested the Chair to reconsider the ruling in view of the fact that his predecessor had ruled when the party leaders wished to speak closure was not accepted. In this case he and Mr. Aney wished to speak and others too.

Sir N. N. Sircar recalled the ruling given by the President in the last session that Clause Two now under discussion embodied the principles of the Bill which had been discussed threadbare upon the consideration of the motion in the consideration stage; moreover the ruling quoted by Mr. Desai referred to the resolution under discussion.

Sir N. N. Sircar submitted that the Chair had already given a ruling which should stand.

The President upheld the Law Member's view and said that Clause Two of the Bill was the whole Bill and the leaders of all parties had spoken on that during the consideration stage. He accepted closure and put it to the vote.

The House rejected the closure by 60 votes to 58, the announcement of which the Opposition received with cheers and cries of 'shame.'

"ABUSES OF LAW."

For one hour Sardar Sant Singh (Nationalist Party) spoke criticising what he called abuses of the law during the last few years. He asked Government to produce a single case wherein any executive officer had been punished for his excesses committed under the law. If any case was forthcoming then he would be prepared to reconsider his views on this Bill. In the war, Red Cross Societies were generally protected and there were provisions in International Law that the Civil population should not be bombed and that women and children should be protected. But in this war against people and organisations nothing was sacred. If the Act was not repealed, then the atmosphere of the country would continue unfavourable to the new constitution which would, therefore, prove unworkable. Government, having discovered their remedy of this law had failed to eradicate the evil. Why did not they try some other remedy which would be more acceptable?

YAKUB'S LOGIC.

Sir Mahomed Yakub advised the Assembly not to kill the law which would be necessary to Ministers under the new constitution in order to preserve the peace of the country. Now the opposition was aiming at repeal, but when they accepted offices and became Ministers in the provinces, then it would be found that they needed a more stringent law than this.

In fact under democracy such laws were more essential than under an autocratic form of Government. They had read only this morning of raids in several places in the United Provinces and that Bolshevist literature had been seized. That shows that Bolshevism is on the increase. Suppose this Act was repealed as desired what was the machinery to deal with terrorism, Bolshevism and Communism?

Sir Henry Craik replied: "None, as regards Communism."

Sir Mohammad Yakub: "Russia has her eye on India and is sending money and her doctrines."

Sir Mohammad Yakub had not concluded his speech when the House adjourned till to-morrow.

Further discussion of the Bill will be on the 13th February.—A.P.

Division List

"NOES"

The following 60 members voted against the closure motion of Sir N. N. Sircar which was defeated in the Assembly to-day:—Messrs. Satyamurty, Giri, Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, Chettiar, Mudaliar, Dr. Rajan, Messrs. K. Raju, U. A. Shah, Sathar Sait, V. Chetty, Dr. Deshmukh, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Diwan Navalrai, Messrs. Desai, Jedhe, Gadgil, Hosmani, Vissanji, Sir Homi Mody, Dr. Banerjee, Messrs. Chattopadhya, Maitra, Som, Dutta, Bhagwandas, Narainsingh, Paliwal, Pant, Sriprakasa, Malaviya, Saksena, Jogendra Singh, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Gazi Kazmi, Mr. Shamlal, Raizada Hansraj, Syed Nairang, Mr. Gauba, Sardar Mangal Singh, Sardar Sant Singh, Mr. S. N. Sinha, Mr. Varma, Mr. B. Das Mr. Nilakantha Das, Mr. A. N. Sinha, Mr. S. K. Sinha, Mr. K. B. Lall, Mr. R. N. Singh Maulvi Badi-uz-Zaman, Maulvi Badrul Hassain, Dr. Khare, Seth Govindas, Mr. G. S. Gupta, Seth S. D. Aga, Mr. M. Chaudhary, Dr. Maung Mr. Asaf Ali, Dr. Khan Sahib, Mr. Aney and Mr. Joshi.

"YES"

The following 58 voted in favour of closure:—Mr. James, Sir Leslie Hudson, Mohd. Ismail Khan, Mr. Morgan, Sir Darcy Lindsay, Mr. Milligan, Sir Yamin Khan, Sir M. Yakub, Dr. Zia Uddin Ahmed, Mr. Scott, Maharajkumar Gapatiraj, Mr. Abdullah Sir Mohd. Mehr Shah, Mr. K. B. Fazl Haq Piracha, Rajan Bakhsh, Mian Ghaisuddin, Mr. Nariman, Raja P. N. Sinha, Mr. Witherington, Mr. Leach Seth Soni, Sir Frank Novce, Mr. R. S. Sarma, Dr. Dalal, Dr. De'Souza, Ch. Lalchand, Major Ahmad Nawaz, Malik Allah Bakhsh and Mr. S. R Buss.—A. P.

MORE ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS RULED OUT

Matters Not Of "Urgent Importance"

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6.

The adjournment motions of Sardar Sant Singh relating to Howrah Bridge Contract and to the security demand from "Abhyudaya" for publishing the speech of Pandit Krishnakant Malaviya respectively, were ruled out of order by the President on grounds that the first was not definite and urgent while the second was not "urgent and matter of privilege (Privilege of Assembly members to publish their speeches in Assembly) could not be discussed under rule through an Adjournment motion.'.

The Adjournment motion of Mr. K. L. Gauba relating to the Punjab situation, namely the failure of Government to take steps to control the administrative chaos in Punjab, was also disallowed on ground that the matter was not of "urgent importance" within the meaning of the Legislative rules, as the situation existed on the opening day of the session but no notice of motion was given before then.

INTERNATIONAL SUGAR PROBLEM

(Special Cable)

LONDON Feb. 6.

The British desire to promote international sugar agreement was exhaustively discussed at the Colonial Office at the Hague this week, between the British and Dutch Government representatives.

Difficult questions requiring consideration before the international conference can usefully be convened, were detailedly examined. The result is discussions have not transpired pending study by the respective Governments.

HAPSBURGS' RESTORATION

Prince Starhemberg Clarifies Issue

(SPECIAL CABLE)

PARIS, Feb. 6.

An important modification in his declaration on the return of the Hapsburgs attributed to him on February 4, has been made by Prince Starhemberg to a correspondent of the official Vienna News Agency.

Prince Starhemberg said he told M. Flandin that Austria reserved her entire freedom on all questions of internal policy, including the Hapsburg question.

"While Austrian statesmen have no intention of embarking on anything which might disturb the European order, I emphasised that Austria would not think of renouncing the eventual restoration of the monarchy". I reiterated, however, that the Austrian Government would take no decisive steps without getting into touch with the European Powers.

According to usually well-informed French circles the Archduke Otto Habsburg saw Prince Starhemberg yesterday, and is believed to have persuaded him to modify his declaration.

LORDS' TRIBUTE TO EX-VICEROY

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Tributes to Lord Reading were paid in the House of Lords. Before embarking on formal business, Viscount Halifax warmly praised the ex-Viceroy's missions.

On the motion of Lord Onslow, the House of Lords agreed that Lords Lothian and Elgin should replace Lords Reading and Hutchinson on the Indian Orders Committee. It is understood that Lord Lothian would probably occupy Lord Reading's position. Lord Hutchinson was now in the Government, and it was thought that an independent member of the House should occupy his former position.—Reuter.

ECONOMIC CAUSES OF WAR

Lansbury's Motion For Enquiry Defeated

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Mr. Lansbury's motion for the setting up of a Committee of Enquiry by the League of Nations for the examination of the economic causes of war was defeated by 228 votes to 137 votes.—Indian Allied News.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *"The Black Abbot"*

WHY DIDN'T YOU QUESTION DICK CHELFORD, WADE?---- HE HAD GRAVEL ON HIS SHOES, TOO---
SO YOU NOTICED THAT, DONAVAN----
HE AND GILDER ARE DIFFERENT TYPES, DONAVAN---I QUESTIONED GILDER BECAUSE I THOUGHT HE MIGHT CRACK--DICK CHELFORD NEVER WOULD!---
IF HE THOUGHT WE SUSPECTED HIM, HE'D CLOSE UP LIKE A CLAM--AH, TAKE A LOOK OUT THIS WINDOW!
NO SLEEP TONIGHT, DONAVAN--- THE BLACK ABBOT'S GOING TO HAVE COMPANY!-----
LYMAN ANDERSON
© 1936, King Features Syndicate, Inc., Great Britain rights reserved.

Motilal Galvanised Nation Into Action

BOMBAY'S GLOWING TRIBUTES TO MEMORY OF LATE PT. NEHRU

"If one estimates the forces in the country at present, one comes to the conclusion that it would be a grievous mistake to shun legislatures. It would be a mistake if we do not try to overcome the political stagnation by exploiting the new Constitution. We may not work it in the sense that we are reconciled to it. We may not work it in the sense that it is the 'Be all and end all' of political activity. But it must be exploited to strengthen the power of the Congress and to carry the people across the quagmire of stagnation and create conditions which would make the winning of Swaraj easy through Satyagraha."

Thus declared Mr. K. M. Munshi, presiding at a public meeting held at the Congress House to commemorate the fifth death-anniversary of Pandit Motilal Nehru, on Thursday.

Glowing tributes to the memory of the "Prince among the patriots of India," were paid by several speakers, at the meeting.

Mr. S. K. Patil proposing Mr. Munshi to the chair, said that Pandit Motilal won the esteem of every one as the great incorruptible.

NEARER SWARAJ.

If the country followed in the foot-steps of Pandit Motilal, observed, Mr. Munshi, taking advantage of every opportunity that presented itself, within a shorter time than most of the political leaders could expect, the country would be nearer Swaraj. Pandit Motilal realised that no limitations could be placed on the political activities in the country.

HIS PRACTICAL IDEALISM.

The speaker referred to the combination to a remarkable extent of idealism and practical wisdom in Pandit Motilal, who strengthened the cause of national freedom through his statesmanship in having the proposed commencement of the Civil Disobedience movement in 1928 at the Calcutta Congress postponed by one year, giving the Government a chance to do the right thing by India. This step had prepared the ground for the great awakening in the country, with the result that in 1929 the Lahore Congress adopted independence as India's goal and in 1930 the Civil Disobedience movement could be launched.

Mr. Munshi pointed out that after 1921, the country entered into one of the recurring spells of demoralisation.

WHAT SWARAJ PARTY DID.

Through the orientation of the Swaraj party along with Desbandhu C. R. Das, Pandit Motilal again kindled the enthusiasm among the masses.

The present political situation in India was similar to that in 1922-23. History repeated itself at Patna and despite criticism, he could say, that the activity of the Congress Parliamentary Board was responsible for keeping up the political life in the country.

He believed that the new constitution gave greater opportunities for organising the Congress on a wider basis. No constitution however generous would be acceptable, if it was not determined by the people themselves.

Concluding Mr. Munshi said that the Gadhi-Nehru combination was considered invulnerable and their joint contribution towards the growth of national consciousness among the Indians could not be too much stressed.

HIS ILLUSTRIOUS SON.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master hoped that what Pandit Motilal visualised in his lifetime, would be achieved by the country under the leadership and guidance of his illustrious son Pandit Jawaharlal. As a leader of the Swaraj party inside the legislatures and of the national movement outside, Pandit Motilal occupied the foremost rank in the political life of India.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas paid a tribute to the statesmanship of the great Indian leader, before the formation of the Home Rule League.

In 1915, when the first informal meeting was held in China Baug, Bombay, to consider the formation of the Home Rule League, the moderates including Mr. Srinivas Shastri wanted a chance for working the then Congress programme. It was the wisdom of Pandit Motilal that came to their rescue. They were given time till September, 1916, by which period the moderates were asked to widen the scope of their resolution. Characteristically, the liberals did nothing, and the Home Rule Board was formed and Pandit Motilal was one of the leaders of the movement.

PARTING OF WAYS.

The special session at Bombay, in 1918 under the presidentship of the late Mr. Hasan Imam, marked the parting of the ways between the Liberals and Congressmen But even then Pandit Motilal desired that the minimum to which the Liberals could agree in the Congress programme, should be defined before they left the Congress fold and when the Liberals were uncertain, he pinned them down to a position which had exactly defined the basis of a joint agreement. Whenever there was an opportunity, he never hesitated to give a chance to the opponent before he decided his own line of action.

Mr. P. R. Lele said that Pandit Motilal lived a life that could be admired but not imitated. Though senior to Mahatma Gandhi in age, Pandit Motilal always called Gandhiji "the Field-Marshal". He could galvanise the nation into action and it was due to his genius that the Nehru Report came into existence. Pandit Motilal alone had the ability "to ride two horses at the same time," referring to his presidentship of the Calcutta Congress and the Chairmanship of the Nehru Committee.

BAD MINING TO BLAME

Sir F. Noyce Gives Account Of Colliery Disaster

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6.

Detailed accounts of the Loyabad Colliery disaster and the reasons for the underground fires were given to-day in the Assembly in replies to two short notice questions, one by Mr. A. Chettiar and the other by Mr. Joshi.

Sir Frank Noyce said: "I understand there are at present 45 separate fires in 29 different collieries in Jharia coal-fields. I believe most underground fires are caused by spontaneous combustion and this in turn is attributable to a considerable extent to unsatisfactory mining methods."

Mr. Norman Barraclough, Inspector of Mines in 1929 estimated the quantity of coal lost in the field by fire at over 12 million tons. Since then the loss must have increased substantially. "We are pursuing the matter actively from the point of view of coal conservation and I hope to have a discussion on the 19th of this month with representatives of the coal-owners' organisations and experts regarding measures that should be taken."

IGNITION OF GASES.

Answering Mr. Joshi, Sir Frank said that the fire was discovered in the colliery at five on the morning of 30th January. Its cause was not yet known. The fire rapidly attained serious dimensions but by about 6 a.m. all miners on night shift were safely removed. The management then attempted to isolate and control the fire by the usual method of erecting stoppings in all leading airways to the seat of the fire. At about 12-30 ignition of gases occurred in the fire area and this appears to have blown out some stoppings and filled a large part of the workings with poisonous fumes. A number of persons employed were brought safely to the surface and although 23 of these had to be taken to hospital suffering from gas poisoning all these have survived. Rescue parties which included the Chief Inspector and Inspector of Mines brought up 12 persons of whom five died.

SECOND EXPLOSION.

Rescue operations were still in progress at about 5 p.m. when a second explosion occurred and the main roadway where the rescue party was working was flooded by poisonous gases and the rescue party had to be withdrawn. Shortly afterwards the Chief Inspector and three mining engineers again went down the mine but found the conditions such that work could not be safely continued and it appears by this time there was no possibility of any person being alive in the pit. The number of fatalities is believed to be 37 but might be as high as 40.

Of the 23 taken to hospital 21 have already been discharged being cured.

Sir Frank said that he presumed that the dependents of workmen killed will be entitled to secure compensation under the law and the Commissioner for workmen's compensation has power to take the initiative if necessary in order to secure that they are not left unaware of their rights.—A. P.

MORE HOUSE RAIDS AT CAWNPORE

CAWNPORE, Feb. 6.

Twenty houses were searched by Cawnpore police yesterday and to-day and large quantity of incriminating literature was seized.

It is believed these searches are in connection with Communist conspiracy, which is stated to have branches in various parts of the provinces. Among the houses searched was that of the ex-President of the Cawnpore Congress Committee, the houses in labour quarters particularly received attention of the police including those of prominent Labour Leaders Santosh Chand Kapur, a worker in Labour movement who was arrested under Section 124-A I.P.C. One of the persons whose houses were searched was an accused in the Lahore Conspiracy Case but was acquitted.

A note book found in his house is alleged to have given police clues to persons who are said to be connected with the movement.—A. P.

PUBLICITY OFFICER'S TIRADE BASED ON WRONG FIGURES

(Continued from page 1).

nion regarding the initial abstention of the Bihar Central Relief Committee from the expenditure on housing grants. I need only point out that in March 1934 when the Committee prepared its programme of work, "it appeared to the Committee that house building of a permanent or semi-permanent nature and the removal of sand were beyond their ability to cope with." They decided in the words of Mr. Brett himself "not to take up this form of work, pending Government action, but to make a detailed investigation into the needs of the townsmen and make recommendations to the Government on the basis of th's investigation."

It was discovered that the recommendations made were by no means going to be treated in most cases with scant consideration, and they were generally not made. The Committee's decision not to take up the work of sand clearing was evidently wise, as the need for it largely disappeared after the rains and floods, and any amount spent on it, would have been wasted, as was largely the case with Government grants and loans for the purpose of sand clearing. Government themselves revised their policy in this regard later on and stopped giving grants and loans for sand clearing.

The Bihar Central Relief Committee took up building grants in cold weather in 1934-35 after the Government had made good progress in this direction.

OFFER TO GOVERNMENT.

I may point out that before taking up this work, we had correspondence with Mr. Brett suggesting to the Government that we would be willing to place ten lakhs of rupees at the disposal of the Government to be spent in the payment of interest on loans of fifty lakhs to be advanced by the Government to the sufferers for rebuilding their houses. We had felt that this rate of interest charged on loans was unduly high, and the terms deterred many persons from undertaking rebuilding their demolished houses with funds borrowed from the Government.

The amount of advances by the Government of India to the Government of Bihar and Orissa to be loaned out to sufferers was still largely available, and if the Government had accepted our suggestion and advanced loans at one per cent. to sufferers for rebuilding houses making good the difference between the interest it charged, and the interest of one per cent. payable by the sufferers out of the funds made available by the Bihar Central Relief Committee, many houses in devastated towns which are still unbuilt could have been rebuilt.

Our contribution would have helped a very large number of deserving sufferers, and the Government loan would have been promptly realised by making it a condition that only those could take advantage of the lower rates of interest who regularly paid their instalments in repayment of the loan.

RANCHI PARLEYS FAIL.

This scheme was personally discussed by two members of our Managing Committee viz. Mr. Sachchidanand Sinha and Rai Bahadur Mihi Nath Roy with the Government at Ranchi, but unluckily, it did not meet with the Government's approval, and a counter suggestion was made by them for the utilisation of the balance of our funds along with the Viceroy's fund for grants for building purposes. This counter suggestion did not appeal to us, and according to our decision of March 1934, we took up the question of building grants towards the end of 1934. I am glad that the Publicity Officer practically admits that we were not consulted in a single matter, even in an indirect manner.

According to him, the Government had sufficient reasons for not consulting us. I simply state the fact and leave it there.

ONLY FAULT OF CONGRESS.

I do not desire at this stage to say anything about the work of the Joint Committee in Muzaffarpur in connection with the shifting of the villages to new sites. Good work is being done there, and I would not like to risk or jeopardise it by making any statement at present.

"Our only fault throughout had been that we did not agree to merge the B. C. R. C. fund in the Viceroy's Relief Fund. The Publicity Officer makes no secret of this grievance. This would have been a clear breach of faith with our donors. It should be recognised that the donors who subscribed to the B. C. R. C. Funds at that time, while others were subscribing to the Viceroy's Relief Fund must have had their own reasons for doing so.

The original committee which consisted of local persons alone, practically destroyed itself by voting to reform itself with the representatives of donors and outstanding public men from all over the country. It is this enlarged re-constituted committee which has functioned since March, 1934 that is from the time the work of immediate relief which has been praised by every body, including the author of "India 1933-34" was finished, and the work of reconstruction commenced.

LET GOVT. PRODUCE FIGURES.

The cheap sneer of the Publicity Officer about "charges on offices and equipments, stock, cycles and cars" is based on a figure which has been admitted by the Government to be wrong by a margin of about 500 per cent only. I refuse to be drawn into a controversy about the administration of the Viceroy's Relief Fund. With all their existing resources in men and organisation, it would be interesting to find out what the Government of Bihar and Orissa had to spend on the establishment employed on relief work. Salaries, allowances and special allowances (there were special allowances to officers employed on relief work) may have been paid by the Government out of tax-payers' money, but they were paid all same, and it is no use indulging in jugglery of figures and debiting them to provincial revenues, rather than to relief account paid whether out of provincial revenues or out of the relief fund.

We have not had to deal with the claims of "a rich Marwari who based his application on the fact that he paid large sums in super-tax" we confined our activities to meet humbler dimensions and fixed a maximum of Rs. 300 for grant to an individual and we have adhered except in 3 or 4 special cases, to this maximum.

RETORT TO INSINUATIONS.

It is unnecessary to restart the age-old controversy about State management versus private management and if all the figures are made available to the public by the Government as they have been by the B. C. R. C. it will be clear as day light that the administration of the B. C. R. C. has been infinitely cheaper.

Congress candidates for the Assembly elections secured votes and were returned with overwhelming majorities not only in Bihar where the B. C. R. C. worked, but also among others in the distant province of Madras Presidency which was far from all traces of the earthquake.

Distribution of grants for house building commenced at least 3 months after the elections were over and even inquiry was not commenced till nearly a month or six weeks after the elections.

NO NEED FOR QUAKE FOR TOPPING POLLS.

It may be news to the publicity officer, but it is a fact that for nearly 2 months about the time of election, we had stopped practically the activities of Congress workers in the Relief Committee. Earthquake or no earthquake Congress got popular votes and it does not need to depend on such calamitous accidents as an earthquake for them."

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Seock Exchange And Reckless Speculation

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Again, the affairs of the Bombay Stock Exchange seem to be in a melting-pot. Without rhyme or reason, the values of shares are going down so terribly, despite the bright future and progressive working of the companies.

My inquiries go to show that certain operators are habituated to do reckless business, both sides. If they take it in their mind to "Teji" side, they would madly make forward purchases and carry the rates much above their intrinsic worth and "vice versa". Now, they appear to have thoroughly resolved after the "Mandi" line so they are selling short with such a force that one can call this as a Bear-raid in broad day-light. This is playing havoc day in and day out.

These operators who are brokers themselves have no regard for the poor holders, for they hammer in such a way that the weak holders are compelled to liquidate their holdings, as is done now.

Since a long, long time, this mischievous game or trick is smoothly, rather very smoothly going on to the utter ruin of thousands of people. Only a very few who can be counted on tips of fingers make money by lacs, group after group, they are trying this mean method, of course, very successfully.

Supposing such reckless operators some day lose their game, either of "Teji" or "Mandi," which is quite probable in a speculative line, and when they have no funds to pay the huge losses which may amount to lacs, or they do not want to pay, though they have the money, who will be responsible to the other brokers and public in general! At the most, the broker's card of about Rs. 18,000 will be the only thing left against his heavy liabilities!

In 60 years' history of this Stock Exchange, many speculators have come and gone! They have made lacs and have lost them, just to say, in a twinkling of an eye! Such is the lesson before us, taught by the nature!

Supposing these operators keep their purchases or sales open and almost over-night, some factor crops up quite suddenly and unexpectedly, what will be their position? Would they be able to to cover up their purchases or sales as cheerfully and profitably as they expected? Do they live in a fool's paradise by thinking that they are the only fortunate creatures on the surface of the Earth who have been bestowed with a monopoly of increasing their bank balances and extending estate by mercilessly squeezing the blood of the less fortunate, weak operators or investors?

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, is such state of affairs is prolonged any longer, I fear, the investing public will have to wish Good-bye to this uncontrolled Stock Exchange, where "might is right" is allowed to be practised.

I have just heard that the Stock Exchange authorities are busy in arranging a programme to enjoy the Diamond Jubilee very shortly. I am afraid, they may have to postpone it, as the market is passing under a very critical atmosphere with huge losses to the public in general. If things are allowed to continue, perhaps the market may have to be closed, as done a few months back and if this happens, which may God forbid, the Diamond Jubliee's auspicious period will go down in history as full of crisis upon crisis.—Yours, etc.

N. V. B.

Poona, Feb. 6.

Water Scarcity In Bandra

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be highly obliged if you will please allot a little space in the columns of your esteemed paper for the ventilation of a vital grievance of the residents of Chuim Village which is within the jurisdiction of the Bandra Municipality.

That ever since the expiry of the last monsoon, the supply of water for the domestic use of the residents has been greatly restricted —in that, in the major portion of the Village, the water is never available during the day, and unless people keep a night vigil on their taps, they have to remain hungry for want of water. I need not go into the details of the very serious inconvenience the people are at present put to in consequence of water scarcity, and in view of the fact that on occasions there is even no water available at night, the City Fathers in general and the Village Representative in particular will very kindly extend their sympathies towards this vital grievance and alleviate the sufferings.—Yours, etc.,

A SUFFERER.

Viceroy's Visits To States

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—1. The Viceroy's visits to Indian States hardly do any good to the people.

2. The Viceroy and the Chief of the place he visits act as members of mutual adulation society.

3. The Viceroy only sees the outside glamour and praises the Chief for works started only to be named after the Viceroy.

4. The Viceroy's visit costs a good deal for rich banquets, illuminations, and for "Bandobast" etc.

5. The Viceroy does not mix with the people. They have no access.

6. Only favourites of the Chiefs are introduced.

7. There is no heart-to-heart talk with anybody by the Viceroy.

8. There is no machinery to allow the public to ventilate their grievances and their needs to the Viceroy when he is on tour.

9. The hardship on the Viceroy's visit is unbearable. The Chiefs of the lands through which the Viceroy passes guard the march of the Viceroy in the railways by posting a guard at every telegraph post. The Viceroy generally travels by night trains in very comfortable saloons. So the guard at every telegraph post has to shiver in the severe cold of the wintry night and to wake up during the night. —Yours, etc.,

AWAKE.

ALLEGED CORRUPTION

Shamdasani Cross-examines Alla Rakhia

Arguments were adduced by Mr P. D. Shamdasani, before Mr. A. A Chitre, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court on Thursday, on the election petition filed by him, challenging the validity of the election of Mr Alla Rakhia Abba Allaya on the ground of alleged intimidation of voters and alleged corruption.

When the proceedings commenced Mr. Shamdasani proceeded with the cross-examination of Mr Alla Rakhia. Witness stated that he had used 117 cars and had employed 100 men and gave an account of his electioneering expenses.

Mr. Shamdasani arguing said that in the absence of any provision in the rules for the conduct of Municipal elections, regarding the use of motor cars by candidates for conveying voters, he would say that such use of vehicles was prohibited, as, according to him, the freedom of election was impaired by such use. There was provision in Act, to the effect that the Municipal Commissioner, (Respondent 1) "may make such rules as regards the conduct of elections as he thinks fit." This imposed an obligation on the Corporation to frame rules to ensure fairness in elections. The absence of any regulation regarding vehicles, he wished to construe as a prohibitive rule.

The Chief Judge observed that as long as there was no definite provision to the contrary no one could be prevented from using the roads.

Mr. Shamdasani relied on the judgment of Mr. Kemp, a former Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, and the second respondent cited the judgment of Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri's judgment on the same point as being in his favour.

The case stands adjourned to Monday.

DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE, A LOST ART IN INDIA

Real Homes Are Meant To Be Lived In And Not Merely To Be Looked At, Says Mrs. Hansa Mehta

"Domestic architecture of this country" was the subject of an interesting discourse, by Mrs. Hansa Mehta, before a group of architectural experts in the institute of the Sohrab F. Bharoocha Architectural Library on Thursday evening.

The discourse was held under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Architects, Prof. Claude Batley presiding.

Speaking on the subject, Mrs. Hansa Mehta regretted that the art of domestic architecture had become a lost art in India and remarked that if any country needed special attention to domestic architecture at the present day, it was India. Unlike England, India had no women architects so far and it was gratifying to learn that one at least was qualifying for that honour.

She hoped, however, that the new woman architect would remember the importance of domestic architecture.

REAL HOMES WANTED.

Buildings, she observed, which would house people were springing up daily and rapidly but the problem to be solved at the present time was how many of those buildings were fit to make real homes.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta, then, referred to the defects of the present "flats." The "durbar hall" and the two compact rooms of the Hindu flats were mostly uncomfortable, and in the European flats, "the low-lying ceilings would bring with them a feeling of suffocation.

"Or take the dwellings of the poor," she observed, could the structures erected in this city for housing the poor be even called homes in any stretch of imagination," she queried.

"And are not those who erected them as much responsible for their existence as those who paid for their erection?"

"Your institution will do a great service," she observed, "if you will study their problems and as a body of experts lay down such rules that every house that is built for domestic purposes shall have the minimum of comforts."

BAFFLING PROBLEMS.

Then the speaker referred to the baffling problems of locating the kitchen, bed room and bathrooms and the houses with too many windows and doors, driving the housewife crazy, as they have to be closed or supplied with curtains.

Concluding, the speaker appealed to the audience that they should remember that houses were meant to be lived in and not merely to be looked at, that they were meant to be lived in with comfort, if not with luxury, whether the house was built for the poor or for the rich. That would be doing service to mankind and for the happiness of their fellowbeings.

Mr. Kanaiyalal Vakil, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said that there could be no quarrel over the fact that the country required better, brighter and more comfortable homes, apart from the academic interest which the rising art should evoke in the future architects of this country.

With a vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting terminated.

Stomach Sufferers

CAN'T YOU FEEL THAT BURNING ACID

attacking the lining of your stomach, fermenting food and causing wind?

It is excess acid in the stomach, powerful, burning acid, that causes indigestion, stomach upset and pain, sours the food and creates wind and heartburn. It attacks the delicate stomach lining and may eventually eat it away and cause painful ulcers. *What are you going to do to check it?* Medical research and X-ray test prove 'Bisurated' Magnesia the quickest acting stomach remedy—that is why doctors use it. Not merely a palliative for pain, but a complete stomach treatment which neutralises acidity and soothes and *heals* the acid-seared stomach lining. Noted English doctor says: "'Bisurated' Magnesia is the only thing that keeps me free from pain after meals." You must use it too!

'Bisurated' Magnesia costs very little from any good chemist or drug store, but always see the oval BISMAG sign on the package—it is your guarantee of the quickest stomach relief.

'BISURATED' MAGNESIA

FOR QUICKEST STOMACH RELIEF

Disaster Overtakes Indians After Good Start

WHOLE SIDE DISMISSED FOR 189 RUNS

Tourists Reply With 61 For Four

(From Our Correspondent)

MADRAS, February 6.

In the fourth 'Test' match between the All-India XI and the Australians, All-India were all out by tea time for 189 runs. Amarsingh, who hit out boldly scored 45 runs in 43 minutes and was the top scorer.

The Australians went in after tea and by close of the play had lost four wickets for 61 runs, Nissar and Amarsingh taking two wickets each.

RIVAL TEAMS

AUSTRALIA.	ALL-INDIA.
RYDER (Captain).	WAZIR ALI (Captain).
MACARTNEY	MUSHTAQUE ALI
LEATHER	K. BOSE
HENDRY	AMARNATH
MAIR	AMARSINGH
LOVE	M. M. NAIDU
ELLIS	RAMSINGH
BRYANT	S. M. HADI
MORRISBY	SALAUDDIN
ALEXANDER and	M. NISSAR and
J. DAVIS.	TIRUVENKATACHARI.

The fourth and the last of the all-India matches against the Australian Team commenced here to-day. The weather was perfect, and so was the wicket; but in a four-day match its lasting qualities are very doubtful, and in view of this, Wazir Ali gave his side a distinct advantage by winning the toss.

There was one change in the composition of the Home team, Mohd. Hussain being replaced by his brother Hadi.

As regards the Australian Team Tarrant had received telegraphic permission from the Indian Cricket Control Board to take three local players to complete his side, but it was later decided to field an all-Australian XI. Oxenham could not, however, play on account of a recurrence of leg trouble, and Nagel was dropped due to his being indisposed. Alexander although suffering from injury to his finger, was brought in, as also Joe Davis, who has assisted the side on more occasions than one hitherto. It is the first time, however that he has played for his country in an all-India match as a regular member of the Team.

Leather, who opened the attack to K. Bose, conceded a maiden. The other opening bowler was Hendry. Mushtaque Ali played very confidently right from the start, and after gliding Leather to leg thrice for two runs on each occasion, he cut the same bowler for the first four of the innings and reached his ten. Bose was now two runs. He was batting stylishly, but in Leather's fifth over he was unaccountably tempted to make a feeble peck at an off ball, and was easily caught at second slip by Ryder. The first wicket fell at 20 and Amarnath came to the crease amidst a prolonged round of cheers.

Amarnath opened cautiously with four, carefully placed singles, as he had the off-side packed for him straight away. Hendry in five overs gave away only six runs, and Leather 15 in six though taking one wicket. Both were then changed in favour of Alexander and Macartney respectively. Alexander with bandage on his right hand was more or less a passenger-in-field, and it was apparent that in bowling too he was handicapped by the bandage on his hand, as he was hit twice to the boundary, and for three and one in his first two overs, Mustaq Ali being severe on him. Incidentally Mustaq Ali was playing better than he has ever done in All-India Matches and was not afraid to give full face of the bat to ball every time. Macartney sent down two successive maiden overs to Amarnath. Then Mustaq Ali pulled him for three, and Amarnath stepped back, and hooked him for four very hard, this being Amarnath's first hit for four. It was noticed that Amarnath, though batting with considerable ease, was holding his stroke-making propensity in check, and Mustaq Ali left him far behind with elegant leg-glides and drives on both sides of the wicket.

SCORE AT NOON: 50 FOR 1.

At noon the score was 50 for one wicket.

Alexander was changed in favour of Mair after bowling five overs, but Macartney continued from his end, and made the batsmen play at him. Except for that hooked four by Amarnath, no other hit to the boundary was made off him, in ten overs, at the end of which Amarnath again drove him through covers for his second individual four, in nearly an hour—an unusually restrained innings for Amarnath.

Mustaq Ali then ran himself out most unluckily. Amarnath cut Mair and Morrisby sprinting brilliantly stopped the ball on the boundary and pushed it back. Three runs had been completed when Morrisby picked up the ball but Mushtaq aware of this ran back for a fourth run, and was at the other crease when Ellis got the return and broke the wicket. Amarnath had not even left his crease, and it was lucky for him that Mushtaq did not cross him. Mushtaq Ali was batting very well for 62 minutes, and his 43 made in an excellent style and grace, included four fours and two threes (68—2—43).

AMARSINGH HITS OUT.

Amarsingh now came in (promoted in the batting order as at Secunderabad). Amarsingh drove the first ball he received from Mair to the boundary and hooked the next four. In his next over Amarsingh hit Mair for 4, 4 and six, the last stroke being clean over the press tent.

Amarsingh skied the next hit and was lucky to get a four. He then steadied down, and was appreciatively cheered by the crowd when he presented an immaculate straight bat to ball. Nevertheless he helped himself to another four, and six off Mair, before the latter was taken off at 124, after bowling eight overs for 52 runs.

Ryder himself took the ball from Mair and brought on Leather in place of Macartney, who had been treated with respect by both Amarnath and Amarsingh. In 13 overs at stretch, he gave away only 32 runs.

LUNCH SCORE.

At lunch the total was 126 for two wickets, Amarnath not out 30 and Amarsingh not out 45, extras being four.

ROT SETS IN

The Indian team who had done very well so far lost the advantage when the game was resumed, Amarsingh and Amarnath both being out in less than ten minutes for the addition of only four runs.

Ryder continued bowling and in his first over Amarsingh in having a go, skied the ball over the wicket. Ryder and Leather both made a dash for it and Leather getting there first got a well-judged catch. (126-3-45). Amarsingh scored his 45 in 43 minutes and hit four fours and two sixes.

M. M. Nayudu came in, Wazir Ali altering the batting order and sending him in, instead of going in himself. Amarnath after playing Leather carefully suddenly lashed out at a bad ball and gave an easy catch to Love, at extra cover. (130-4-32).

AMARNATH'S USEFUL QUOTA.

Amarnath was batting for 107 minutes and had given no chance. He had played, as though he wanted to cut his defensive game today. His chief hits were four fours.

Wazir Ali joined M. M. Naidu and as the Poona player was inclined to take no risks whatever and Wazir Ali was nursing his injured finger and wincing after stopping every ball the game became very dull. After this partnership had added 18 runs in 42 minutes Naidu was very smartly held by Ellis, off Hendry right over the top of the stumps. (148-5-7).

Naidu though able to cut as well as any one else had studiously avoided using that stroke and had evidently concentrated on defensive and paid the penalty of not playing his natural game. He scored seven runs in 55 minutes.

WAZIR ALI'S MISFORTUNE.

Wazir Ali was joined by Ramsingh at 3 p.m.

Wazir Ali was playing a game, very uncharacteristic of him, and was swiping widely rather than play with the full face of the bat as evidently his finger was paining him. He hit two fine fours through the covers, and then spooned up a catch at square-leg which Love took without mistake. This wicket as well as that of Ramsing fell at 160.

Hendry after bowling six overs had given place to Mair who had so far given 55 runs without getting a wicket. The next two wickets were stumped off him. Ramsing dragged his foot out in playing Mair forward, and Salauddin hitting out in his usual style missed an attempted straight drive and on both occasions Ellis whipped off the balls in the twinkling of an eye. (173-8-5).

FALL OF 9TH WICKET.

Nissar came in to join Hadi and was greeted with cheers as it was the first time that the Madras crowd was seeing the burly Northern India bowler in action. Mair bowled him with his third ball (174-9-0), and Hadi was joined by Tiruvenkatachari for the last wicket at 3-20.

Tiruvenkatachari played more like an opening than a last wicket batsman and helped Hadi to put on 15 runs for the last wicket before Ell's stumped him to secure his fourth victim of the innings. Hadi was unfortunate to have been sent in so far down as he was batting really well. The Indian innings came to a close at 3-55 for 189.

AUSSIES BAT.

The Australians commenced their innings after tea with Hendry and Bryant. This is the first time after Bombay that Hendry opened the innings for his side. But the experiment failed and Hendry was caught in the slips in the very first over with the board showing (0-1-0). Amarnath took a low catch very finely to send back Hendry.

Morrisby joined Bryant but was unable to break his recent run of bad luck. Bryant, however, was lucky being dropped in the slips off Nissar before scoring. Amarsingh then bowled Morrisby with the last ball of his fourth over. (27-2-12).

It was a bad start for the Australians. Nissar was bowling very well at this stage but the fielding was ragged, almost none except Hadi being impressive with their stopping and picking up.

Ryder joined Bryant and tided over the difficult period.

SUCCESSFUL MANOEUVRE.

Wazir Ali brought on Salauddin in place of Nissar and Ryder hit him in his first over for 12 runs hooking him twice to the boundary. Salauddin was immediately taken off and Amarsingh brought in his place and Nissar was switched over to the other end. This move proved unexpectedly successful and each bowler got a wicket in his first over. Ryder was out l.b.w. to Amarsingh and at the same total Bryant was caught in the slips off the very first ball sent down by Nissar from his new end.

Love and Ellis, the two wicket-keepers were now sent in to play out time and when stumps were drawn they were not out with the score at 61 for 4 wickets.

Tiruvenkatachari's keeping of wickets though smart near the wicket did not reach more than ordinary standard and he appeared to be nervous even in taking the returns.

ALL-INDIA—(1st Innings)

K. Bose c Ryder, b Leather ..	4
Mushtaque Ali (run out)	43
Amarnath c Love b Leather ..	32
Amarsingh c Leather b Ryder	45
M. M. Naidu c Ellis b Hendry	7
Wazir Ali c Love b Macartney	18
Ramsing st. b Mair	5
Hadi (not out)	19
Salauddin st. b Macartney ..	5
Nissar b Mair	0
Tiruvenkatachari st. b Macartney	5
Extras	6
Total	189

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Leather	18	3	29	2
Hendry	11	4	9	1
Alexander	6	1	18	0
Macartney	20.5	5	52	3
Mair	11	0	64	2
Ryder	6	1	11	1

AUSTRALIANS—(1st Innings)

Hendry c Amarnath b Nissar	0
Morrisby b Amarsingh	12
Bryant c Mushtaque Ali, b Nissar	26
Ryder l.b.w. b Amarsingh	20
Love (batting)	0
Ellis (batting)	0
Extras	3
Total (for 4 wkts.)	61

DO YOU

BELIEVE IN BEAUTY?

Do you remember being asked when you went to see Peter Pan if you believed in fairies? If you said "No"—somewhere a fairy died. So it is with the woman who refuses to believe in Beauty—her beauty fades and dies. If you want to be beautiful, *believe in Beauty*. Believe, too, that you can achieve beauty however unattractive you may be to-day.

One of the first essentials of true beauty is a clear, unblemished complexion. Given that, all things are possible. In this climate, fair complexions are in the minority. Too many women are content to "let themselves go"—and make our Indian climate an excuse for shrivelled weather-beaten skins. This is so mistaken. You can acquire the velvet-smooth complexions of your Northern sisters so easily. Just bleach away that tan—beneath it lies a new, lovely youthful complexion. It is so easy to do—all you want is an ounce or two of Mercolized Wax from your chemist. Smooth a thin film of this magic wax over face, neck and hands nightly. While you sleep, the wax will absorb the discolourec outer skin. Just give it a brief ten-day trial (if your skin has been very neglected it may take longer) and see how marvellously it improves your appearance. Your complexion is shades lighter—lovely. Once you adopt the wax habit you will never give it up.

Sole Distributors:—
HERBERT SON & CO. LTD.,
Post Box 431, Bombay.

H. H. Mahendrasinhji Deo, Raja Saheb of Nagod, whose installation on the "gadi" of the State takes place on 9th inst.

WORKSHOP MEN OFFER SATYAGRAHA

Protest Against Nizam's Railway Authorities' Circulars

(From Our Correspondent.)

SECUNDERABAD, Feb. 6.

The timely intervention of the Railway Employees' Union saved yesterday what would have been otherwise an ugly situation when the workers of the Lalaguda workshop struck work and offered a sort of Satyagraha. The Satyagraha continued for four hours as a protest against the recent circulars issued by the railway authorities. According to these circulars it had become difficult for the workers to obtain leave in an emergency.

The Union prevailed upon the workers to return to work and is now interesting itself in the matter. The workers accordingly returned to work to-day.

'Abhyudaya' To Appeal Against Govt. Order For Security

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 6.

It is understood that appeal will be filed in the High Court against the order demanding a security of Rs. 2,500 from "Abhyudaya" for publishing Sjt. Krishnakant Malaviya's speech in the Assembly during debate on the Criminal Law Amendment Act Bill.

It is reported that Sir T. B. Sapru, assisted by Dr. Katju and others will argue the case for Pt. Krishnakant.

Wear FLEX SHOES

FLEX ALBERT SLIPPERS
Rs. 4/- per pair.

FLEX OXFORD SHOES
The best for everyday wear.
Best quality upper leather & strong compressed soles.
Rs. 5/8 per pair

FOR COMFORT, LONG-WEAR *and* DISTINCTIVE STYLE

Now is the time when people are buying their new shoes, and Flex Agents everywhere have new stocks of Flex shoes for your choice.

Professional and Business men who value their appearance choose Flex shoes and slippers which are healthy, comfortable and long-wearing, and are guaranteed solid leather throughout.

Bombay Agents:—
Suratwalla J. J. & Sons,
1. Mangaldas Road, Opp. Gokul Das Hospital.
2. Bhuleshwar Road.
3. Sandhurst Road, Prarthana Samaj.
Agents also at:—AHMEDABAD, Paris Boot House. AHMEDABAD, Gujrat Boot House. POONA CITY, Abdul Kader Ebrahim Jee Bros., POONA CAMP, The Kale Shoe Co. BARODA, The Indian Shoe Factory, SURAT, Jamna Dass Hargovind Dass. RAJKOT, Harji Trickam & Sons., PORBANDAR, Mohd. Ismail. BHAVNAGAR, Rathod Boot House. BULSAR, Hari Lal & Bros. BHUJ, The Cutch General Stores.

SOLD BY MORE THAN 700 AGENTS THROUGHOUT INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON
CHIEF AGENTS "BHALLA" CAWNPORE

Made only by THE NORTH WEST TANNERY Co., CAWNPORE

Assembly Interpellations

EX-MAHARAJA OF NABHA & CONGRESS

Govt. Not Considering Question Of His Release

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6.

Sir Aubrey Metcalfe answering Mr. Satyamurthy and Sardar Santsingh in the Assembly to-day said that the ex-Maharajah of Nabha has been in detention now for some years under Regulation Three of 1818. Mr. Satyamurthy suggested either his release or removal of restrictions if any placed on his movements.

Sir Aubrey on a point of order objected to a question of that sort, as it affected the relations between the Governor-General-in-Council and a ruling Prince.

Sardar Santsingh interjected "Is he a ruling prince now?"

The president held Mr. Satyamurthy's question in order as it related to an ex-Maharaja who was no longer a Ruling Prince.

CONGRESS AND EX-MAHARAJAH

Sir Mahomed Yakub:—Is it a fact that the Congress pocket was benefitted by the ex-Maharaja?

The president:—"That question does not arise".

Sardar Sant Singh:—"Has not the title Maharaja been taken away and he is now an ordinary citizen of the British Empire?"

Sir Aubrey:—"I am not quite clear what the questioner means by the expression ordinary citizen. The ex-Maharaja is under detention under Regulation Three of 1818 which applies to all British subjects".

Sardar Sant Singh:—"Is any allowance given to him from British Revenue?".

Sir Aubrey:—"No allowance is made from British revenue as the ex-Maharajah's other resources are quite adequate".

WILL THEY RELEASE HIM?

Mr. Satyamurthy:—Are Government considering the question of releasing him or removing restrictions to any extent?"

Sir Aubrey:—"So far as I know it has not been considered".

Answering Sardar Sant Singh's further question the Foreign Secretary was understood in the gallery to say that the title Maharaja was not used by him.

Sir G. S. Bajpai informed Mr. Satyamurty that the Government of India represented His Majesty's Government once in October and again in December against the proposal to substitute nomination for election to the Fiji Legislative Council but has not heard of a reply yet. If any action had been taken the Government of India would have heard it.

SUBHAS BOSE'S PASSPORT

Sir Henry Craik informed the House that the decision to grant Mr. Subhas Bose Permission to visit England rested with the Secretary of State and the Government of India was not consulted before a reply was given by the Under-Secretary of State in the House of Commons in December.

Mr. Satyamurty:—"Have the Government of India been consulted since?"

Sir Henry Craik:—"No".

Mr. Satyamurty:—"Do the Government of India propose to address the Secretary of State to remove any restriction in the way of Subhas Bose from travelling wherever he likes?

Sir Henry Craik:—"No".

I. C. S. & THEIR EMOLUMENTS.

Sir Henry Craik answering Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar said "The question of revising the rates of pay for the Indian Civil Service and Indian Police would be further considered now that the constitution act had been passed."

"MONKEYING ABOUT."

Mr. Satyamurthy asked whether the Finance Member's remarks to the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay "I will be no party to monkeying about with the present Ratio", represented the policy of the Government of India, and, if so, why Sir James Grigg replied "Because in our opinion this is in the best interests of India"! What is the meaning of Monkeying About" (laughter).

The same member asked whether the Commerce Member agreed with the remark of the Finance member made in Bombay, that the Ottawa agreements are more favourable to India than the United Kingdom.

Sir Zafrullah Khan replied that question could not be asked as to whether members of Government have had consultation on the point. The house would know the Commerce Member's views next week.

HOWRAH BRIDGE.

Sir Zafrullah Khan replying to a question regarding the Howrah Bridge contract said, "So far as the Government of India are aware, the tenders are still under consideration by the Howrah Bridge Commissioners and their Consulting Engineers."

Mr. Satyamurthy:—Will the Government of India impress on the Bengal Government the strong feeling in this house and outside that the contract should go to a combine in India."

Sir Zafrullah:—The Government of India and the Bengal Government are fully aware of the feeling in the matter.

INDIA & LEAGUE.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed wanted to know whether a day will be allotted for discussing India's views about the League of Nations and reminded Sir N. N. Sircar of his promise to allot a day, if leaders of parties so desired.

Sir Nripendranath Sircar:—There has been no response to that suggestion (laughter).

Sir G. Bajpai informed Dr. Ziauddin Government understand that purchasers exist for the whole of the Indian surplus factory molasses.—A. P.

HUNT FOR "RED" LITERATURE

Students' Houses Searched At Allahabad

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 6.

Police searched simultaneously seven houses mostly of students, for recovering Communist literature or correspondence. It is reported that some literature was recovered.

Our Abyssinian Letter

NO ITALIAN VICTORY

Ethiopians' Grim Resolve Of 'Death Or Victory'

SOUTHERN OFFENSIVE TO BE HELD UP

(From Our Correspondent.)

DIRE-DAWA, Jan. 23.

There is no confirmation of the news of any Italian victory in Bali.

A Government servant of the British Legation came here on his way to Berbera accompanied by a British officer and some journalists. He informed me that Mussolini was expected to arrive at the Northern Front and after his arrival air bombing was to start with greater vigour.

He also informed me that the British Legation was in touch with everywhere. There was no news of any recent Italian victory. He also told me that the Emperor was frequently returning to Addis Ababa and going back to the Northern Front.

ETHIOPIAN PLANES.

The Abyssinians had now nearly 30 aeroplanes. Beside their old machines had also been converted into war planes. These aeroplanes were doing very good work and kept the Abyssinians informed of possible Italian aeroplane attacks. As soon as they see something they at once throw down papers to the Abyssinian troops warning them of danger.

He also confirmed the latest Abyssinian victories but said, they were not yet able to retake Adowa which was very strongly fortified and was made an air base.

He said that in Addis Ababa trenches were dug 46 miles long for the population to take shelter, in the event of air attack and all the able-bodied men were being sent to the front day and night.

MESSAGE TO MUSLIMS

The Abyssinian Government are doing a great amount of propaganda work. They have printed small booklets informing the Mahomedans that they are like brethren and that since the time of the Prophet, they have been friends. The Government also wish to send a special representative to Mecca at the time of Haj to issue pamphlets there.

DEATH OR VICTORY.

The Emperor totally refuses to give an inch of Abyssinian territory to the Italians and as I have repeatedly pointed out, their final decision has been made viz. death or victory.

Another of my friends, Mr. Stephen Daghnarian, has arrived from Harar and he says that the Italian troops have been concentrated near Wabi Shabella where General Graziane is in command. He told me that Dedjaz Abeba is not wounded and that the Italian bombardment has not done much damage to his troops. He and Dedjaz Mokunnon will hold the line from where the Italians wish to start their new offensive.

Charges under sections 307, 149 and 452 I. P. C. were framed at Lahore against two Muslim youths Hamdia and Forez by name by Mr. F. H. Teal. Magistrate First Class on the charge of rioting and attempts on the life of some students in Gurudatt Bhawan on the 1st December when general rioting in the city took place.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 12 POINTS UP

Better Technical Position And More Hopeful Feeling

GOLD AND SILVER FAIRLY STEADY

Grains Quiet But Jute And Rubber Steady

BOMBAY, Feb. 6.

On Thursday crossrates ruled quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM.

New York cotton ruled firm on Sporadic buying activity and covering influenced by better technical position and more hopeful feeling.

BULLION FAIRLY STEADY.

London gold and silver were fairly steady.

GRAINS QUIET.

Wheat and linseed were quiet. Jute and rubber were steady.

SECURITIES QUIET.

The London Stock Exchange displayed improved sentiment despite early setback. Giltedged securities were quiet but steady with little fresh buying developing.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1936

New York, Feb. 6.

Previous closnng	10.43
To-day's opening	10.48
Difference	+.05
To-day's closing	10.55
Difference	+.12

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1936

Liverpool, Feb. 6.

Previous closing	5.63
To-day's opening	5.54
Difference	—.09
To-day's closing	5.64
Difference	+.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 193

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb. 6.

Cotton was moderately active to-day on sporadic buying activity and covering with better technical position contributing to the steadier tendency while the favourable effect of the orderly disposal of Government holdings created more hopeful feeling with the result that the general trend was distinctly upward punctuated by occasional setbacks on near months liquidation.

Operations at the opening began at 10.48 i.e. 5 points higher than previous closing. Prices improved on steadier Liverpool cables and local buying and covering together with some foreign demand with July rising to 10.50 with a fairly steady undertone.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 10.55 with a rise of 12 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb. 6.

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (11.01/11.01) 11.02/11.02
May (10.73/10.72) 10.68/10.47
July (10.46/10.46) 10.48/10.47

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 6.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m

American March (5.75) 5.75
American May (5.69) 5.69
Egyptian March (8.86) 8.84
Egyptian May (8.58) 8.58

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 6.

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 193-8 and Rs. 192-8 at night. The rate at 11 p.m. was Rs. 192-12 with New York futures about 7 points up.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Feb. 6.

Previous closing	5.01 3/4
To-day's opening	5.01 5/8
To-day's closing	5.01 3/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Feb. 6.

Previous closing	5.02 3/16
To-day's opening	5.01 5/8
To-day's closing	5.01 7/16
Difference	+.00 1/4

FRANC RATE

London, Feb. 6.

Previous closing	75.01
To-day's opening	74.96
To-day's closing	74.91
Difference	—.10

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb. 6.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.01 5/8 and then eased to 5.01 9/16 subsequently further declining to 5.01 7/16.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 5.01 7/16.

Franc opened at 74.96 and then fell to 74.94.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 74.91.

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb. 6.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 7/16d.	19 7/16d
Forward	19 5/16d.	19 3/8d.

The market was steady.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 6.

Gold per ounce (£7-0-10) £7-0-11

DISCOUNTS

London, Feb. 6.

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, Feb. 6. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.66 3/8) 5.65 7/8
New York on Bombay (37.99) 37.94
Berlin on Bombay (0.93) 0.92 7/8
London on Milan (62.18) 62.18
London on Shanghai (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32) 1-2

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb. 6.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with May at 7s 7/8 and July 7s 7/8. After early activity the demand slowed down on feeling of general apathy while later few scattered selling ensued.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb. 6.

Chicago wheat opened quiet with May at 0.99 1/2. Prices showed slightly easier tendency on absence of buying orders influenced by disappointing outside cables.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Feb. 6.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows

METALS.

Tin (£203 1/2 buyers £204 sellers. Steady) £202 3/4 buyers £202 7/8 sellers. Barely steady.

Lead (£15 1/2 buyers £15 7/16 sellers. Steady) £15 1/2 buyers £15 7/16 sellers. Steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£38 7/8 to £39 1/8) £38 3/4 to £39 1/4

Glasgow Iron (£74) £74

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-8 1/2) 1-2 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-1) 2-1

SILVER CABLES.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India bought and sold. Speculators bought. Market steady."

JUTE.

New Crop February March (£19 sellers) £19 sellers

Dunlop February (£23 1/2) £2 sellers.

Lightning February (£21 1/2) £21 1/4 sellers.

RUBBER.

Spot (7 paid) 7 1/16 paid and buyers.

April June (7 1/16 paid and value) 7 3/16 paid and buyers.

LINSEED.

Castorseed Bombay February March (£12 1/8 sellers) £12 1/8 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta February March (£12 3/4 sellers) £12 3/4 sellers.

Linseed La Plata February (£11 sellers) £10 15/16 sellers

Groundnut Coromandal February (£13 5/8 sellers) £13 3/16 sellers.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 6.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	4 5 9
Wheat September	4 6 3
Linseed May	7 3 9
Linseed September	7 7 3

The market was quiet

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Feb. 6.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 48/10, 48/10 and 48/7. The market was devoid of speculative interest owing to the absence of any important outside developments with prices moving in a narrow range but subsequently on steadier London cables some scattered buying was witnessed. Prices closed steady at Rs. 49, 48/14 and 48/12.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/11, 34/11 and 34/10. Prices kept fairly steady but there was nothing important doing owing to small movements in foreign exchange while eventually slight easiness occurred on scattered liquidation and selling but prices closed at Rs 34/11/6 34/11/0 and 34/10/0.

Fluctuations Narrow And Undecided In Stock Exchange

WHEAT AGAIN LOWER ON MARCH SELLING

Exchanges Unaffected By Reduction In French Bank Rate

ACTIVE ADVANCE IN WALL STREET

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.

The Stock Exchange was quiet owing to the account arrangements consequently profit-taking tended an undue influence on prices but better tendency was apparent in the afternoon although most fluctuations were narrow and undecided.

In commodities March selling again lowered wheat while American uncertainties adversely affected cotton.

Exchanges were quietest unaffected by the reduction in the French Bank-rate which is not considered to alter France's intrinsic position.

Wall Street after early irregularity advanced actively.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Feb. 6.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £97 1/2

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Wednesday, January 29, £97 1/2
Thursday, January 30, £97 1/2
Friday, January 31, £97 5/8
Monday, February 3, £97 5/8
Tuesday, February 4, £97 1/2
Wednesday, February 5, £97 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb. 6. 3-30 p.m.

After early hesitation markets developed better tendency business showing signs of expansion. Foreign bonds generally were firm. International and oil shares were improving. Industrials generally were undecided.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 1/2) £85 3/8

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£108) £108

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/2) £111 1/2

4 per cent Funding Loan (£118 1/8) £118 1/2

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 1/2) £106 5/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£116 7/8) £117

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (23-0) 23-0

Marks and Spencer Splits Share (dol 5 1/8) dol 5 1/8

Hydro Electric (dol 9 1/2) 9 1/8

Musical Industries (27-3) 27-3

Princhin Johnson (45-0) 45-0

Imperial Chemical (37-6) 37-6

Imperial Chemical Ord (9-0) 9-0

Woolsworth New Ford (121-7 1/2) 121-1 1/2

Realisation 1930 (£90) £90 1/4

Dunlop Rubber (41-3) 41-3

University Ordinary (33-9) 33-9

Ford Motors (35-3) 35-3

Cable Wires (£9) £9

British American Tobacco (123-9) 125-0

Camera A (£9 1/4) £9 1/4

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (155-0) 155-0

P and O S N Company Defd (22-6) 22-0

Distillers (99-6) 100-0

Bred and Dyers (9-3) 9-3

British Celanese (14-0) 14-0

J and P Coates Ordinary (65-9) 65-3

Courtaulds Ordinary (59-7 1/2) 59-7 1/2

Fine Cotton Spinners (7-9) 7-9

Western Limited Ordinary (25-6) 25-0

Inter Nickels (48 7/8) 48 7/8

Bengal Iron and Steel (5-6) 5-6

Tata Iron and Steel (£102 1/2) £102 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Feb. 6. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£99) £99 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Indian (£97 1/2) £97 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£114 1/2) £115

4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£117) £117

4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£109 1/2) £109 1/2

5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£110 1/2) £110 3/4

5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-52 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£114) £114

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (21-6) 21-6
Donara Tea (42-6) 41-10 1/2
Empire of India Ceylon (32-0) 31-3

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (29-1 1/2) 29-1 1/2
Gula Kelampong (28-1 1/2) 28-1 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (33-7 1/2) 33-7 1/2

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£9 1/2) £9 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (60-0) 60-0
Burma Corporation (10-7 1/2) 10-7 1/2
Rio Tintos (£20 3/4) £20 3/4
East Rand Proprietors (65-0) 65-0
Rand Mines (£8 3/8) £8 3/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£13 7/8) £13 7/8
Goddar New (£10 5/8) £10 3/8
Moddar New (55-7 1/2) 56-10 1/2
Sub Nigel (£12 1/2) £12 3/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (44-4 1/2) 44-4 1/2
Union Corporation (£8 7/8) £8 7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (45-0) 45-0
Anglo Iranian (91-3) 91-3
Burma Oil (94-4 1/2) 92-6
Mexican Eagle (11-1 1/2) 11-6
Shell Transport (91-3) 91-3
Royal Dutch (£34) £34

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£53 1/2) £53 1/2
L M Ford (£21 3/4) £21 1/4
L N E R Defd (£5 5/8) £5 5/8
Southern Dutch (£24 1/8) £23 5/8
London Paris 5 per cent (£137) £137 3/8
London Board G Stock (£109 1/4) £109 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Feb. 6.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 59 1/8) dol 59 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 31) dol 30 1/8
U S Steel Common (dol 52) dol 51 5/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 119 3/4) dol 119 3/8

GOVT. PLAN PUBLICITY BOOM

Enlarged Department To Cost Rs. 57,000

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6.

The Government of India propose to enlarge their Publicity Department. Already a British journalist has been posted as Deputy Director and another provincial official will be appointed as Deputy Director. For the vernacular press specially, an appointment will be made of an Indian journalist.

Officially this is being done to "discharge their obligations to the public through the medium of the Press and for making efficient arrangements for making known its policy and for making available information regarding its work in all spheres of administrations". The cost of the new publicity scheme is estimated at Rs. 57,000 for the next financial year.

MIRASDAR ARRESTED

Allegations Of Raiding Villager's House With Armed Men

HABIGANJ, (By Mail).

An influential 'Mirasdar' of the Satak pargana, with 15 others, has been brought here under arrest on a charge of committing dacoity in the house of a villager of Kamargaon. It is alleged, that the 'Mirasdar,' with about 150 men armed with various deadly weapons, raided the house, broke open the door, assaulted the owner, robbed his wife of her ornaments and escaped with valuables worth about Rs. 5,000. The neighbours were kept confined within their houses at the point of guns.—A. P.

OSMANIA 'VARSITY CONVOCATION

96 Graduates Including 3 Ladies Receive Degrees

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Dn), Feb. 6.

Ninety-six graduates including three ladies, received their degrees to-day at the Osmania University convocation held this evening under the presidency of Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, the Chancellor of the University.

After the conferring of degrees, by the Chancellor, Nawab Zulquader Jung, Education and Home Secretary of the Nizam's Government, delivered an address in Urdu.

At the outset on the proposal of Dr. Mackenzie, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, a resolution of condolence on the demise of the late King George was adopted, all standing.

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Feb. 6.

Sensation prevails over the escape from the Central Jail of an under-trial prisoner named Sherfuddin. Police are investigating.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

S.S. Corfu, Capt. F E French, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., from London via Aden.

S.S. Barpeta, Capt. W. Dewhirst, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., from Basra via Karachi.

S.S. Vita, Capt. L A Beytagn, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., from Karachi via Cutch Mandvi.

S.S. Pres. Monroe Capt. C. W Hawkins, Agents F F Campbell & Co., from Los Angeles via Kobe and Colombo.

S.S. Victoria, Capt. G Castellotto, Agents Lloyd Triestino, rom Shanghai via Singapore and Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

S.S. Corfu, Capt. F E French, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., for Kobe via Colombo.

S.S. Varsova, Capt. A Russell, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., for Basra via Karachi.

LOADING.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

The following steamers entered for Loading on 6-2-36:

S.S. Barpeta for Persian Gulf Ports

S.S. Varela for Persian Gulf Ports.

INDORE COTTON MARKET

Indore, Feb 6

Cotton yesterday night closed at Rs. 193. Closing futures 16 down. Dharna Rs. 191. To-day Maha opened at Rs. 191/8 declined on option's dealers selling to Rs. 190. Jota Rs. 2/6. Fatak Rs. 2/9/2. difference. yesterday Fagan Soda started at 0/2 higher than Maha today 0/1 less at Rs. 189/15. Jota Rs. 8/12. Fatak 3/8 difference.

Labour Week

'ANTI-REPRESSION DAY' IN BOMBAY

Public Meetings Demand Release Of Detenus And Politicals

The third day of the 'Labour Week' was observed in Bombay on Thursday as 'Anti-repression Day' and meetings were held at several places in the City.

The following resolution was passed at the meetings.

"This meeting held under the auspices of the A. I. T. U. C. and the C. S. P. emphatically condemns the continued detention of Bengal detenus without trial and the declaring of the several working class organisations illegal, and also condemns the prosecutions, internments, and externments of several Labour leaders under the Emergency Powers Act and further demands the immediate release of all the political and Trade Union Workers and the repeal of all repressive laws.

The Chowpatty meeting was presided over by Mr. R. A. Khedgikar, General Secretary of the A. I. T. U. C. who said that it must be noted that the repressive regime should not be countenanced by any right-thinking citizens as it fettered their human rights of freedom of speech, movement and association.

Even the organisation of peasant movement was not allowed which was quite clear by the arrest of Mr. Indulal K. Yagnik.

The resolution was moved by Mr. D. B. Karnik who said that the repressive onslaught was not only against the Labour organisations but all democratic mass movements. The remedy lay only with the change of the existing system of society.

Mr. Bhogle in supporting the resolution made an appeal to the students to take more interest in the working class organisation.

Miss Maniben Kara, Yusuf J. Meherally and Y. G. Kondvikar also spoke in support of the resolution.

Similar meetings were held at Delisle Road and Foras Road and were presided respectively by Messrs. D. L. Pathak (Secretary, B.P.T.U.C.) and Deshpande. Messrs. Z. R. Chowdhary, Secretary, G. I. P. Railway workers' union, Wamanrao Kulkarni and others addressed at the former meeting, and Messrs. V. B. Karnik, D. S. Vaidya, Mahomed Siddique and others addressed at the latter meeting.

GOVT. HOUSE FOR SIND

Alterations In Judicial Commissioner's Bungalow

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6

With the inauguration of the new province of Sind from 1st April, the Government are faced with the problem of accommodation for the Governor's residence and the Government House. It is understood that a proposal is made to make temporary alterations in the Judicial Commissioner's bungalow costing Rs. 62,000 and make it the Government House.

P. G. BEKE RELEASED

Sholapur Mill Strike Echo

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Thursday.

Mr. Purshotam Gajanan Beke who was arrested and jailed in 1934 in connection with the Sholapur Mill strike was released today from Yerowda jail.

Cycle Tax For Baroda

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, (By Mail).

At a recent meeting of the Baroda City Municipality the proposal to impose a cycle tax of Re. 1 was passed after much discussion.

Heavy Agenda Before Harijan Sevak Sangh

NEW DELHI: Feb. 6.

The third annual meeting of the Central Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh commences to-day in the Harijan Colony, New Delhi. More than 15 representatives from different Provincial Boards have already arrived.

Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru, President of the United Provinces Board, visited the Harijan Colony yesterday.

The agenda of the meeting, which will continue for three days includes consideration of additional modes of personal service to Harijans, visit to Harijan schools and ashrams, recitation of Kathas in Bustees, propaganda against social evils, preparation of directory of Harijan work, progress of dead cattle institute run by Satish Gupta, progress of cottage tanning institute, Calcutta, scheme of Delhi Harijan industrial home, etc.—United Press.

LOWER TENDENCY ON CALCUTTA EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co., have issued the following report:—

JUTE.

There were two holidays during the period under review. The tendency of the market is distinctly towards lower rates because the future of the mills industry is not yet clear. There was a total lack of outside support and the business was almost entirely confined to inter-bazar jobbing. A reference to the subject of working hours is expected in to-day's annual meeting of the Jute Mill's Association. We have repeatedly written in this column that unless a definite statement is forthcoming the markets will not show any appreciable change for better or worse, failing which the latter aspect is more probable. In the manufactured goods market the undertone is weak on account of the slackness of demand from the consuming centres. The raw jute market also is quiet and dull. Howrah fluctuated within narrow limits 47/12 and 48/12 being the extreme limits. Kamarhatty ranged around 487. Kanknarrah were done at 400. Anglo-India came to business at 386. Bally and Barnagore were quoting 180 and 127 respectively. Fort William and Fort Gloster changed hands at 260 and 455 respectively. Gourepore were marked at 600. Dalhousie were done at 298. Naihati at 354. Lansdowne 130. In Yule group Orient were marked at 164. Cheviot 168. Budge-Budge 255. Belvedere 330. Delta 302, Albion 189. Champdany were priced at Rs. 155. India found sellers at Rs. 290. In small priced shares Clive were quoting 23/8, National 20/14, Hukumchand Rs. 10. Presidency 4/6, Agarpara 20/12, Adamjee 13/12, Birla 13, Reliance 65. Nuddea 43.

COTTON.

This section remains neglected to all intents and purposes. The weakness in the price of the raw material is responsible for the general apathy. Kesoram were marked at Rs. 3. New Victoria ord. found buyers at Rs. 1/1.

COAL.

This section remains steady unchanged. Burrakur Coal showing weakness on account of Loyabad accident sagged to Rs. 10/12 but recovered subsequently to Rs. 11. Equitable were quoting 35/8, Mundulpore 6/8, Hurrladih 17/8, New Beerbhoom were marked at Rs 11, Raneeganj 28/8, Pench Valley Rs 34, Rewa Coal changed hands at Rs 14/12. Standard were good at Rs. 31/4. South Karanpura 3/10, Amalgamated Rs. 20/4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In this section the engineering group were weak. Indian Iron and Steel hovered round Rs. 8/3, Bengal Iron Rs. 3/6, Indian Standard Wagon changed hands at Rs. 47/12, Burn and Co., ord. at Rs. 258, Britania Building at Rs. 1/14. Oils and Ice concerns were a shade better. British Ceylon Corporation were done upto Rs. 7. Tide water oil done at Rs. 9/2. Calcutta Ice were firm at Rs. 9/10. The Paper issues were a firm market. Bengal Paper were marked at Rs. 110, Titaghur Paper at Rs. 24/12, Upper India Coopel Paper were reported at Rs. 103. Midnapore Zemindary met with some support at Rs. 61. Indian Wood Products at Rs. 25/4, B.I.C. ordinary were fairly steady at Rs. 3/11. Burma Corporation were however a shade easier on account of weakness in silver as they were quoting 6/11. Ex Rights. There was a slight stir in shipping issues. Calcutta Steam Navigation were crossed at Rs. 147, India General Navigation changed hands at Rs. 94. Port Shipping were mentioned at Rs. 18/4. In public utility concerns Bengal Telephone were quiet at Rs. 17/12, Benares Electric were recorded at Rs. 15/6. Kalimpong Ropeway were dealt in at Rs. 9. In Bank shares, Reserve Bank improved to Rs. 128.

JUTE SHARES FIRMER

Coals Dull And Teas Neglected

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.

Jutes ruled firmer but trading was on limited scale. Coals were dull. Teas were neglected. Miscellaneous was featureless. Government securities were turn better. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Three per cent new loan 1951/54 103/3; three and a half per cent Government paper 96/9; three and a half per cent Loan 1947/50 106/12; four per cent Loan 1960/70 111/11; five per cent Loan 1945/55 119/8 small lot; five per cent Loan 1940/43 111/8.

Banks:—Allahabad pref 137; Reserve Bank 129.

Railways:—Baraset—Basirhat Lt., 53/8 C Div; Darjeeling Himalayan ordy 64; do pref 108/8.

Coals:—Bengal Nagpur 29/12 small lots; Burrakur 10; Equitable 36 small lots.

Jutes:—Auckland 179 small lot; Birla 12/10; Gourepore 605 small lot; Howrah 48/13; Hukumchand ordy 10; do pref 105; Kamarhatty 490; Lansdowne ordy 123; do pref 128; Anglo-India 390; Barnagore 126/8; Budge Budge 254 small lots; Megna 20/6; National 20/12; Union 376 small lots.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 7/4; Agra electric 125; Bengal telephone ordy 18; do pref 14; Cuttack electric 8/14; U. P. electric 166; Burn and Company six per cent pref 125; Indian Iron and Steel 8/7; British India Corporation ordy 3/10; Dunlop Rubber pref 131; Midnapore Zemindary 61; Cawnpore ordy 36/6.

Debenture:—Five and a half per cent 1928/43 Birla Jute mills 104.—A.P.

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Heavy Liquidation In Local Market

Bombay, Feb 6

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued the following weekly report:—

Since a month ago when the Supreme Court in America ruled that the A. A. A was unconstitutional the outlook on the cotton market has been extremely uncertain. Most people have been anticipating that Mr. Roosevelt would come forward with some alternative scheme to get round the decision of the Supreme Court. That so far he has not done so, has been the cause of much liquidation during the past week, for up till a week ago the American market had maintained quite a steady undertone. The market has been informed of numerous proposals but the only definite news we have is that President Roosevelt is pledged to an orderly marketing of the surplus cotton held in America. It has been suggested that this cotton will be released at a maximum of 25000 bales and a minimum of 15000 bales per week, but even here no definite announcement has been made. With American cotton being consumed at its present rate the market will require a minimum of 25,000 bales per week to prevent a shortage during the remainder of the season. Uncertainty always causes the withdrawal of support from a market. Meantime nothing has yet been said as to the intentions of the American Administration regarding plans for next year's acreage. If this silence means that there is going to be no further interference everyone connected with cotton ought to be satisfied. Whatever may be said in criticism of the policy previously followed by President Roosevelt, everyone must admit that the nett result has been a greatly improved statistical position for cotton as compared with what it was a few years ago. The price of the commodity is now on a reasonable level for the consumer and we should not care to follow the decline any further.

HEAVY SELLING.

In the Bombay market there has been heavy liquidation in all styles except Bengals and the decline has fully followed the drop in Americans. Indian cotton is now on an attractive level. Already there are signs of an increasing export demand. Local Mills have not been taking much interest in the market but we are of opinion they should now secure supplies for future needs, as not are our contracts at a low level and parity, but the basis of all staple cottons is now cheaper than has been the case for many months. In spite of the fact that our Indian crop this year is appreciably larger than last year, it is noteworthy there is very little sign of accumulation of supplies in large markets Farmers apparently have more holding power than they had and we look like having a long drawn out season. We advise purchases of Indian now and on any further decline, should this take place.

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay Feb. 6.

On Wednesday the New York cotton futures market was easier in the absence of any important buying and also due to unfavourable Liverpool Cables and long liquidation. Prices were definitely lower due to uncertainty on the effects of the proposed Government liquidating plan and the probable farm legislation.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 13 points with July 10.46. There was scattered buying which improved prices 8 points from the opening level and July was quoted 10.54. At this level there was heavy liquidation and prices declined to 10.43. The market closed at a net decline of 18 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices declined 15 points at 11.45c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 13 to 17 points. Spot cotton prices declined 13 points at 11.35c. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest (11 a.m.)	10.54—05
New York July lowest (2-54 p.m.)	10.43—16
Liverpool July highest	5.65—03
Liverpool July lowest	5.60—08

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co. have received the following cable:—

Price-fixing on scale down. Trade interests await details of American Government plan. Our opinion remains unchanged.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable:

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

Discounting possible Government liquidation; Freer planting.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cables from Liverpool:

Cotton: As feel confident that eventually the American Government will definitely announce something constructive regarding restrictions on next crop recommend purchases January 1937 around 5.40.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Bombay selling. Continental liquidation. Market unsettled by Washington procrastination which is causing increased doubts of any attempt for new crop acreage control.

New York: Spot houses bought May and July, sold October and December. Trade absorbed near month liquidation.

New York: Repeal of Bankhead Act assured. Spot demand was dull. Technical position strengthened by longs liquidating. Expect good support for new crop months around 10.00 cents.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, February 5.

March	10.97—13
May	10.65—18
July	10.43—16
October	10.14—15
December	10.14—15
January	10.14—12
Middling Spot	11.45—1

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, February 5.

March	10.95—13
May	10.64—15
July	10.43—17
Middling Spot	11.35—13

NEW YORK.
New York, February 5

New York 10-55 A.M.—	
March	11.03
May	10.75
July	10.52
New York Noon Call—	
March	10.98
May	10.68
July	10.47

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York February 5.

	Bales
Day's receipts at all U. S. ports	8,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's exports to the continent	5.000

SEEDS
London, February 5.

Linseed La Plata Hull c. i. f. ton Feb. sellers £10-17-6

Linseed Calcutta London, c. i. f. ton, Feb./Mar. sellers £12-15-0.

Linseed Bombay London, c. i. f. ton Feb./Mar. sellers £13-1-3.

Repeseed Toria Hull/Con't c. i. f. for Feb./Mar. sellers £12-2-6.

Castorseeds Bombay Hull c. i. f. ton: Feb./Mar. sellers £12-2-6.

LINSEED OILS.
London, February 5.

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt. Feb. sellers 26/0

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt May/Aug. sellers 26/6.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, February 5

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb. 7-1/16 sellers

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, February 5.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe nominal
Wheat Barletta Russo nominal
Wheat Southan Australi Feb sellers 31/0

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, February 5

T. T. London on—	
New York closing rate	5.02-3/16
Paris	75.01
Berlin	12.30-1/2
Madrid	36.21
Amsterdam	7.29-3/4
Brussels	29.41-1/2
Milan	62.12
Berne	15.17-1/2
Prague	119.50

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, Feb 6

On Wednesday the Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 5 points with July 5.63. There was Bombay and Manchester selling which uncovered stoploss orders. Later on prices declined further on Bombay selling but recovered partially on investment buying of distant months. The market closed steady at a decline of 4 to 5 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 10 points at 5.99d per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was also quiet and closed at a decline of 3 points. At the close March was quoted 5.27, May 5.25 and July 5.17

EGYPTIAN COTTON

There was scattered selling in this section, and Sakels futures closed 11 to 5 points down with Spot cotton 13 points lower at 9.41d. Uppers futures declined 10 to 5 points and Spot cotton prices were reduced 5 points at 7.20.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet with increased selling pressure. Sakels futures closed 22 to 19 points down and Ashmouni futures suffered a fall of 9 to 13 points.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, February 5

February	5.80—04
March	5.78—04
April	5.75—04
May	5.71—05
June	5.67—05
July	5.63—05
August	5.55—05
September	5.49—04
October	5.42—04
November	5.39—04
December	5.38—04
January	5.38—04
February	5.37—04
Middling Spot	5.99—10
To-day's 10-12 A.M Quotations.	
March	5.75
May	5.70
July	5.63

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, February 5

F. G. F. SAKELLARIDIS	
March	8.83
May	8.57
July	8.41
October	8.31
November	8.10
January	7.97
F. G. F. Spot	9.41

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, February 5.

Broach—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.10
Fine (Good Staple)	5.25
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.40
Oomra—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.20
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.35
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.50
Bengal—	
Good	3.45
Fully Good	3.95
Fine	4.0
Scinde—	
Fully Good	4.15
Fine	4.27
Superfine	4.38

NEW YORK COFFEE.
New York, February 5.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 6-3/4

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
London, February 5

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta.

Jan./Feb. Nominal per cwt. 7/0

C & F Bombay.—

Jan./Feb. Nominal per cwt. 6/9

C & F Karachi —

Jan./Feb Nominal per cwt. 6/9

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, February 5

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	71-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	85-1/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	97-1/2
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	114-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 per cent	85-1/2
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	108
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent 1952	106-1/2
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90	118-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	116-7/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	14-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	105-1/4
National Bank of India	45
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London February 5.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent. to 9/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent. to 5/8 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent. to 2-1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 3/8 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 days Market Loan 1/2 per cent.

LONDON METALS
London, February 5

	£
Copper Braziers	48-5/8
Yellow Metal	40
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	13-7/8
Corrugated sheets 24 gauge	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots Liverpool F. O. B.	203-1/2

OSAKA SAMPIN
Osaka, Feb 6

	Opening.
February	189.70—1.70
May	188.40—2.10
August	188.10—2.00

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Feb 5

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Forn Power Gold D	79
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	69
Consolidated Gas	34
American Tel and Tel	166
Western Union Telg	80 1/2
Radio Corporation	13
New York Central	34 3/4
New Y New Heaven Hartford	13
United States Steel	51
American Smelting	64
Int Nickel of Canada	48 1/4
Montgomery Ward	38
North American 6 per cent Pfd	53
Anaconda Copper Mining	30 1/2
Ford Motors of Canada A	25
General Motor	58 1/4
Socony	16 1/2
National Distillers	31
National Dairy	22
Chase Bank	40
National City Bank	36
Amr Celanese	29
Sun Life of Canada	485
Canadian P. Railway	13

Market slightly reactionary
Total business: 2 3/4 million

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Feb 5

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	85 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	97 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59	106 3/8
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53	110
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55	114 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68	117
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47	114
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38	101 7/8
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1949/52	99
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	108
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	106 1/2

BHAWNAGAR MARKETS

Bhavnagar, Feb 6

	Rs. a. p.
Groundnut oil ready	5 4 0
Chaiter	5 5 0
Jotta Dull.	0 5 6
Sugar ready	4 14 0
Shipment	4 2 0
To Rupees	4 3 6
Corrugate ready	9 3 0
Chaitra	9 6 0
Vaishakh	9 7 0
Sutar Chaitra	101 4 0
Jotta	3 0 0
Round	6 0 0
Patabar	6 0 0
Khela S S	14 0 0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Feb 5

Broach A/M opening 192 3/4; highest 193; lowest 191; closing 192 3/4

Broach J/A opening 193 1/2; highest 194 1/2; lowest 193; closing 194

Oomra March opening 175 1/2; high est 175 3/4; lowest 174 1/2; closing 175 3/4

Oomra May opening 174 1/2; highest 174 3/4; lowest 173 1/2; closing 174 3/4

Bengal March opening 135 3/4; highest 136 1/2; lowest 135 3/4; closing 136 1/2

Bengal May opening 134 1/2; highest 135; lowest 133 1/2; closing 135

Tejimandi for Broach A/May (21-3-36) Rs. 12 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach J/August (30-6-36) Rs. 21

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-2-36) Rs. 6 1/2

LEAD OUTLOOK

Liverpool, Feb 5

Market not oversold at present level but may ease before upward movement resumed.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Feb 6

The local silver market was quiet but steady with a moderate turnover. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range of annas four. The gold market was fairly steady with a moderate enquiry. Montreal market was easy at a decline of 75 points while London Spot prices were 5/16d down at 19 7/16 and Forward prices were fixed first time after the last crisis at 19 5/16. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 13/32

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	48 10 0
Magh delivery	48 8 0
Magh Tejimandi	0 12 0
Fagan delivery	48 7 0
Fagan Tejimandi	2 12 0
Ready gold	34 11 0
Magh delivery	34 11 0
Magh Tejimandi	0 2 0
Fagan delivery	34 9 3
Fagan Tejimandi	0 8 0

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, Feb 5

March	44.00—75
May	44.00—75
July	44.05—55

LONDON SILVER.
London, February 5

Spot	19-7/16
Forward	19-5/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, February 5.

Gold Bars, Fine per oz £7/0 10

COPPER OPTIONS

Liverpool, Feb 5

Double options about shillings 30. Single option "to Call" or "to Put" shilling 15. Consider exceptionally cheap. We quote £35.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb 6

Following a decline of 15 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 192 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 189/4 on increased selling by option dealers. Later on there was scattered buying and covering which improved prices to Rs. 189/12. The undertone of the market was quiet.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 9 points to-day and later on was quoted 7 points down. In the local market Broach A/M. was quoted at Rs. 190/4. Later on prices recorded sharp improvement on increased buying influenced by better Liverpool advices. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M.	192 8 0
Broach J/A.	194 0 0
Oomra March	175 12 0
Oomra May	174 12 0
Bengal March	136 8 0
Bengal May	135 0 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, Feb 6

	Extra Sprfine	Sup Fine	F	G Good
M G—				
Bengal U P	... 145	141	137	134
Punjab	... 145	141	137	134
Oomra No. 3	185	182	179	176 ...
C P No. 1	200	197	194	191 ...
C P No. 2	192	189	186	183 ...

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS
Bombay, Feb 6

	Old.	New.
Bengal Superfine	...	149
Bengal Fine	...	145
C P 1 Fine	...	191/193
C P 2 Fine	...	185/187
Arvi Fine	...	186/188
Ellichpur Fine	...	181/183
Berar Fine	...	178/180
Khamgaon Fine	...	180/181
Mulkapur Fine	...	175/177
Khandesh Fine	...	171/175
Jalna/Sailu Fine	...	175/177
Burwah/Sanavad Fine	...	179/181
Mathia Fine	...	165/170
Broach Fine	...	192/195
Punjab/American	...	200/205
Sindh-American	...	200/205
Cambodia	240/245	...
Cambodia 2nd crop	210/215	...
Compta Good	210/215	...
Westerns	200/210	...
Kampala	308/310	...
Jinja	288/290	...
New Manza	...	280/290
Jagadia Ankleshwar	...	230/232
Surat Navsari	...	238/240

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Feb 6

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	2,245	130.732
Central India	4,744	110,777
Barsi and Nagar	1,607	80,752
Hyderabad Gaorani	327	15,592
Berar	5,548	127,013
Central Provinces	1,369	41,046
Total Oomras	15,840	505,912
Dholera	58	30,169
N W Provinces	125	50,018
Rajputana	535	34,560
Siud-Punjab	2,481	254,557
Broach	296	5,422
Coompta and Dharwar	64	10,722
Westerns Northerns	...	15,812
Cocoanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	8,028
Persian	...	8
American	900	16,514
Egyptian and African	116	100,251
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	460
Total	20,424	1,032,462

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY
1st Sep to 30th Jan.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year
Europe	5,312	172,228
Japan and China	10,100	393,826
Coast Ports	70	11,621
Up-country by Rail	...	90,849
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	45,854
Total	15,482	714,378

PRODUCE RECEIPTS
Bombay, Feb 6

	Cwts.
Wheat	5,168
Linseed	9,801
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	718
Gingellyseed	2,683
Groundnuts	23,300
Castorseed	1,683
Rice	17.173
Myrabollams	4,250
Cottonseed	6,305
Mowraseed	13
Gram	1,943
Joowar	194
Maize	3
Barley	1,319
Bajree	1,744
	Tons.
Coal	4,292

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

	1935-36	1934-35
F P Bales		
Receipts to date 5-2-36	6045000	3770000
Receipts yesterday 5-2-36	8000	2000
Exports to date 5-2-36	4185000	3043000
Stock at Ports 31-1-36	2607000	2839000
Stock at Interior Towns 31-1-36	2249000	765000
Stock at Liverpool 31-1-36	741000	897000
Visible Supply 31-1-36	6573000	6394000
Quantity in sight 31-1-36	10269000	6513000
Quantity out of sight 31-1-36	6742000	5437000

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Feb 5

May	2.30—03
July	2.32—04
September	2.35—02
January	2.13—03

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb 5

March	74 1/2d.
May	74 5/8d.
July	74 5/8d.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Feb 6

B C Rate T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D Feb.-Dec.	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	267 1/4
Banks selling T T	265 1/4
Banks buying T T	262 1/2
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	563
Banks buying T T	573
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 3/8
Banks buying T T	77 1/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	54 3/4
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	54 1/2
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	88 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 3/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	91
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 5th instant	5.01 3/4
Japan/London 6th instant	1/2 1/32
Java/London 6th instant	7.25 3/4
Hongkong/London 6th instant	1/4
Shanghai/London 6th instant	1/2 13/32
London/Paris 5th instant	75.01
London/Belgium 5th instant	29.41 1/2
London/Switzerland 5th instant	15.17 1/2
London/Berlin 5th instant	12.30 1/2
London/Stockholm 5th instant	19.39
London/New York 5th instant	5.02 3/16
London/Amsterdam 5th instant	7.29 3/4

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet

Gold 4th instant	£7-0-6
Gold 5th instant	£7-0-10
Silver London Ready 4th instant	19 3/4
5th instant	19 7/16
Silver London Forward 4th instant	closed
5th instant	19 5/16
Silver New York Ready 4th instant	45
5th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos 4th instant	9/16 p.c.
5th instant	9/16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Mos 4th instant	5/8 p.c.
5th instant	5/8 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—Call	1/4 p.c.
3 Mos	1 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 1/2 p.c.

Tone:—Easy.

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 4th February	11,735
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	1,012,038
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	874,803
Increase	137,235

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: March 107 May 125 July 133 at Cross Rate 5.01 3/4

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 192 Liverpool May 5.67 Rs. 55 3/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach July/Aug 193 Liverpool July 5.59 Rs. 51 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 192 New York May 10.65 Rs. 43 at Cross Rate 5.01 3/4

Bombay New York: Broach July/Aug 193 New York July 10.43 Rs. 38 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.01 3/4

COPPER MARKET FIRM

Bombay, Feb 6

London market—	
Standard Copper Cash (Buyers)	£34-13-9
Standard Copper Cash (Sellers)	£34-15-0
Standard Copper 3 months	£35-2-6
Electrolytic copper	£39-2-6
New York market—	
Blue Eagle	9 cents
Non-Blue Eagle	8 1/2 cents.
Bombay market—	
Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 32-12-0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 37-6-0

Tone: Firm.

COPPER PRICES TO RISE

Bombay, Feb 6

Dr. Monath of Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co. writes:—

Rearmament continues throughout the world thus steadily moving copper stocks into consumption. Electrolytic copper must be largely obtained from the United States. Copper being free from artificial interference is bound to perform truly to legitimate demand and supply conditions which are favourable to a rise in the price of this important metal.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb 5

May	0.99 3/4c.
July	0.89 1/4c.
September	0.88 1/8c.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Feb 5

Java ready	13 8 6
S S Kohinoor	4 1 6
January shipment	3 15 6
February March shipment	4 1 6
Kesar ready	14 1 0
Saraya ready	13 5 6
Spot Java	F. 4.10

Scattered Selling In Steel Shares

Increased Offerings In Mills

HYDRO-ELECTRIC SHARES QUIET

BOMBAY: Feb. 6.

The local Share Bazar was open to-day for one hour only, and during this period there was scattered long liquidation in Tata Steel shares. Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 532 and after declining to Rs. 525 prices advanced to Rs. 538. But the improvement attracted fresh selling pressure and prices again declined to Rs. 527. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 143-12 and after advancing to Rs. 144-8 declined to Rs. 143.

Cotton Mill shares were also easy on increased selling. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 671 and after declining to Rs. 663 closed at Rs. 665.

Cement Shares were quiet with a limited turnover. Tata Hydro-Electric shares were quiet with increased selling in Tata Power shares.

The general sentiment is now becoming pessimistic and holders are losing confidence. Every rally attracts increased selling pressure and we see no reason for any sustained improvement.

TEXTILE MILLS.
Bombay, February 6.

100	Ahm. Advance	285 0
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	665 0
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	158 12
100	Central India	228 2
100	Colaba	116 14
100	Coorla	95 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	340 0
1	E. D. Sasoon	0 2 6
100	Finlay	110 0
100	Gokak	158 2
1000	Hindustan	1750 0
100	Indore	53 12
100	Khatau	74 6

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
Bombay, Feb 6

Century 160 158/12
Bombay Dyeing 671 668 672 663 665
Kohinoor 193
Central India 228 227
New Great 107 108/2
Simplex 63 65
Swadeshi 146 148/2
Bundi 34 33/14
I Cement 432 433 431 429 428
Punjab 23/14 24
Shahabad 442 441 439/6
Andhra 1607 1610 1605 1607
Tata Hydro 165/10 165
Tata Power 1530 1526 1528 1523 1522
Tram Ord 150/10 150/5 150
T Steel Defd 532 528 530 525 538 532 527/8
T Steel Ord 143/12 143 144/8 143/4 143
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 163 164 163/8 163/12
Bellapur 166 167 165 166/4
B Steam 270
B Burma 388 387 389 387/8

100	Kohinoor	193 2
250	Laxmi	590 0
100	Madhavji	6 12
250	Madras United	40 0
1000	Morarji	845 0
250	Model	41 0
50	Mysore	91 4
200	New Great	108 2
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	267 8
25	Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000	Sholapur	2400 0
50	Simplex	65 0
100	Swadeshi	148 2
100	Swan	86 4
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1275 0
1000	Western	750

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	104 4
25-50	Central	34 2
500	Imperial	1530 0
125-500	Im. Con.	378 12
50-100	India	128 8
130	Reserve Bank	130 0
5	Union	5 5

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	33 14
70	Gwalior	111 4
160	Indian	426 4
40	Katni Def.	1995 0
100	Katni Ord.	354 6
75	Okha	248 12
100	Punjab	24 0
100	Shahabad	439 6
70	United	111 0

INSURANCE.

15-100	Jupiter	11 6
15-75	New India	42 0
200	Oriental	4655 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 1

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	165 0
1000	Andhra Valley	1607 8
10	Ajmer	13 6
50	Bombay Tram	150 0
100	Bombay Suburban	170 0
10	Broach	11 12
100	Karachi	245 0
100	Poona	218 12
100	Surat	175 0
100	Tata Hydro	165 0
1000	Tata Power	1522 8

RAILWAYS

500	Ahm. Prantij	907 8
100	Amr. Patty	120 0
100	C. Province	94 0
100	Dhond Baramati	98 0
100	Gujarat	77 0
100	Mandra Bhon	96 8
100	Pachora Jamner	93 4
100	Sara Sirajgunge	94 8X. D.
500	Tapty Valley	770 0

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur	30 3
30	Tata S. Def.	527 8
75	Tata Steel Ord.	143 0

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock	188 2
50	Bleapur Sugar	166 4
250	Bombay Steam	270 0
125	Bombay Burma	387 8
50	Bom. Burma Cont.	120 0
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	4 5
50	Bombay Telephone	107 8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb 6

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	96/12
3 1/2 per cent G P N Settlement	96/10
3 per cent 1941	104/4
3 per cent 1951/54	103
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	106/8
4 per cent 1943	109/11
4 per cent 1960/70	111/12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	118/4
5 per cent 1939/44	109/5
5 per cent 1940/43	111/7
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	108/10

TAX-FREE

3 per cent 1945/55 Loan	119/6
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	109/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	122/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	108/10

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974	106/10
4 per cent M Deb 1974	105/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959	115/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954	128/8
6 per cent K P T 1936	128/4
6 1/2 per cent B P T 1937	105

Note: 3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 96/6 and closed at Rs. 96/10. The market was firm.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending 31st day of January 1936.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	27,13,16,000
Notes in circulation	106,78,27,000
Total Notes issued	193,91,43,000
Total Liabilities	193,91,43,000

ASSETS	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,55,19,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	66,18,83,000
Total of A	110,61,00,000
B. Rupee Coin	57,76,10,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	25,54,33,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other Commercial Paper	Nil
Total Assets	193,91,43,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities 57.04 per cent.

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 31st day of January 1936.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	5,89,91,000
(b) Banks	34,79,45,000
(c) Others	34,25,000
Bills Payable	6,29,000
Other Liabilities	1,03,18,000
Rupees	52,13,08,000

ASSETS	Rs.
Notes	27,13,16,000
Rupee Coin	6,37,000
Subsidiary Coin	2,18,000
Bills Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	Nil
(b) External	Nil
(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	Nil
Balances held abroad*	19,38,38,000
Loans and Advances to the Government	Nil
Other Loans and Advances	Nil
Investments	5,27,44,000
Other Assets	25,55,000
Rupees	52,13,08,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

RUBBER SITUATION

Liverpool, Feb 5

January statistics generally bullish. Trade still nibbling. Thing may go higher. Yet we quote. 7 1/8d., 7 3/16d and 7 5/16d.

100	Indian Bleaching	93 12
100	Indian Radio Def.	515 0
100	Ind. Radio Ord.	482 8
1000	Port Canning	577 8
15	Scindia	14 9
30	Premier Construction	74 4
25	Tata Oil	14 14

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1435 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	293 12
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	87 0
5	p.c. Central India	527 8
7	p.c. Katni 1st	138 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0
7¼	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 12
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	150 0
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1507 8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	188 12
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	163 12
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	13 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	647 8

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co. can give expert advice on all classes of Insurance.
J3

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER
is a composite office equipped to do Insurance business in all departments.
J4

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1936.

SYRIAN NATIONALISTS OUT FOR INDEPENDENCE

"France Is Unfit To Execute League Mandate"

(From Our Correspondent.)
CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

The Nationalist Party in Syria (Damascus) give the details of the recent disturbances all over Syria against the French Government.

They say:—"When the Arabian countries were freed from the control of the Turkish Government after the Great War, the League of Nations announced to them to be prepared for independence, acknowledging at the same time the independence of Yemen and Hedjaz. The League postponed the conferment of independence on Syria and Iraq, and granted a mandate over Syria to the French Government and over Iraq to the British Government, as a preliminary step towards the realisation of complete independence.

"Before the completion of ten years the British Government conceded independence to Iraq and Iraq became a member of the League of Nations, but our country is still groaning and suffering under the yoke of the French Government, which is submitting us to all sorts of miseries. It has still closed the gates of independence against us but opened the doors of our country to the Jews of the world against our wishes.

SHAM CONSTITUTION.

"When the Syrians vigorously protested against the French Government in 1931, it granted a new constitution to Syria which was calculated to improve the conditions of Syria; but when the constitution was put into practice and the new parliament was formed, the French Government came forward to sign a treaty with Syria on terms that were totally detrimental to the welfare of Syria.

The members of the new parliament rejected the treaty.

"When the French High Commissioner for Syria saw this he dismissed the members of the parliament elected by the people and nominated instead of people who were not the well-wishers of the country and began repression by increasing the taxes and by exiling the members of the Nationalist Party.

FREEDOM OR DEATH.

"Our experiences during the last sixteen years have proved that the French Government is not fit for executing of the League Mandate. We waited patiently for a long time and knocked at the doors of Paris and Geneva but there was none there to hear us.

"Our country is ruined, industries are destroyed, unemployment has increased to the highest pitch; the cup of patience filled up to the brim has overflowed, and now we proclaim that we shall have either a new treaty of full independence or death, but nothing short of that."

The body of the late King George V lying-in-state in Westminster Abbey.

The new French Premier, M. Sarraut, being "mobbed" by Paris Journalists.

FOUR SISTERS IN SUICIDE PACT

Take Opium To Save Father Trouble Of Finding Husbands

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.

Willingness to relieve their old father from the trouble of finding suitable matches for them as also to save him expenses thereof, is said to have prompted four sisters to take opium to end their lives. Three died while one is in a precarious condition in the Medical College Hospital.

Kishori Majumdar, father of the girls, who is aged 70, is a retired head assistant, Irrigation Department, Government of Bengal. Out of his 7 daughters three have been married while four were unmarried. Last night the four unmarried daughters aged 24, 22, 20 and 18 respectively went to bed as usual. In the morning they were all found in bed senseless and removed to hospital. Two died on the way while one expired in the hospital. The remaining one who is the eldest of the four, is in a precarious condition. It is alleged that they took opium.

It may be recalled that Sushil Mazumdar, brother of these girls, lost his life in a Dhakuria Lake tragedy several months ago in connection with a love tangle.—United Press.

To Accept Or Not To Accept Offices

PROS AND CONS SET OUT IN MR. PANT'S MEMORANDUM

NEW DELHI, Feb. 4.

Great importance attaches to the meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Board on 8th inst. which is going to take decisions on some pressing and important issues. As reported already in the columns of this paper the Board will discuss at this meeting the question of acceptance of offices by Congressmen and convey their considered opinion to the Congress on this momentous issue, and also make such other suggestions as they may like in view of the forthcoming elections in the provinces. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant has circulated a lengthy memorandum to the members of the Congress Parliamentary Board in regard to office acceptance making a detailed analysis of the whole position. It is expected this will greatly help the members in taking a correct decision on the question.

The memorandum sets out in details the various items over which the Government authority extends, thus showing the utterly shallow character of the much paraded autonomy.

It then gives in detail the successive resolutions of the Congress rejecting the new constitution down to the Madras, decision to tackle the office issue at Lucknow.

It then asks the question whether the different problems should be considered now by the Board or should be allowed to lie over, till the Lucknow session.

If the question is to be considered on its merits, the memorandum sets out some of the questions that will have to be answered by the Board. The questions are as follows:—

Should the Congress be deemed to have finally decided to contest elections to all legislatures including those to be formed next year under the new constitution? Is a specific resolution of the Congress necessary on the subject?

If the elections are to be contested on behalf of the Congress, is it advisable or necessary to lay down the policy to be followed inside the legislature now or only after the elections? Will it be fair to the electorate to seek a blank cheque from them?

How many legislatures is the Congress likely to capture and in how many will the Congress members be distinctly in a majority by themselves? Should the Congress restrict its candidature to Congressmen alone in all provinces irrespective of its estimate of the likely result of elections or will it be advisable to adopt as candidates on behalf of the Congress other individuals who may be willing to subscribe to its policy and to accept its ticket?

MEANING OF REJECTION

What is the exact import of "rejection" of the constitution? Does it necessarily imply formal dissociation with the machinery through which it is intended to function? Would it be against the resolution rejecting the constitution to take part in the elections or to join the legislatures? Is it consistent with the policy of rejection to pay taxes or otherwise to carry out the decrees of the legislatures?

Would it be correct to construe this resolution as embodying a declaration on the part of the Congress of its determination to resort to every means feasible in the circumstances for undoing the constitution and bringing about its end not so much in form as in reality? Would it be wrong to determine the Congress policy on this basis, with the supreme objective of Purna Swaraj before it, in the light of the circumstances existing at any particular time, without being fettered by any academic subtleties? Should the policy be formulated in a practical spirit or should it be finally accepted that rejection necessarily involves a negative attitude of continuous and consistent obstruction everywhere irrespective of other factors?

OFFICE ACCEPTANCE

If there are no irrevocable commitments should the Board apply its mind solely to what is best and, so far as it can judge, the speediest method of using this constitution for its own annihilation? Should the Congress accept office in any legislature under any conditions? If so, what should be those conditions? Will the Congressmen in office be able to achieve anything substantial? Will the Congress gain in prestige and power or be discredited thereby?

Would it not be simpler to eschew office altogether than to accept it only for producing a deadlock? Would it be correct to concede that the choice really lies between acceptance of office by way of experiment in a sturdy and robust spirit with a determination to disregard the so-called safeguards to the maximum extent practicable, and non-acceptance pure and simple?

EFFECT OF NEGATIVE POLICY.

What will be the repercussions and reactions to a policy of non-acceptance? Will the people be content with a negative policy? Now will it affect the course of political events if the normal working of the constitution is stopped or suspended in some of the provinces in consequence of such a policy?

Will a negative policy be helpful to the growth of national solidarity? Is it likely to bring the reactionary and anti-national elements into prominence? Will such a policy tend to strengthen and uphold the power and prestige of the bureaucracy at least for the time being? Will the Opposition to the Congress candidates in the election be stiffer if it adopts the policy of absolute non-acceptance?

Do not the scheme of the Act and the steps taken in pursuance thereof including the contrivances devised in the matter of demarcation of constituencies demonstrate in an unmistakable manner the desire and design of the bureaucracy to non-co-operate with the congress and even with other politically minded classes in the country? Would the Congress in the circumstances achieve any adequate results by accepting office?

DISRUPTIVE TENDENCIES

Does the prestige of the Congress rest on the assumption that its leaders are wedded to selfless and disinterested service? Will the acceptance of office enhance or undermine the Congress prestige in the present circumstances of the country? Will the Congress thereby build greater strength and the power to work out its destiny? Will such a course have a demoralising effect? Will such a spirit grow if the Congress is identified with the Government? How will the policy of acceptance react on Congressmen generally? Will it promote cohesion and discipline or foment disruptive tendencies?

If the Congress does not accept office will it frame any constructive programme or merely carry on the policy of consistent and continuous obstruction? Will it oppose beneficial measures indiscriminately? Is it possible for the Congress to keep aloof from the Government and let others into office willing to work out its programme in the legislatures? Is such a course practicable?

If the Congress had to formulate a programme, whether it does or does not accept the office, should it lay down the general principles and leave it to provinces to elucidate and develop them according to their requirements or should it lay down a rigid programme for every province? Should it vary the Karachi resolution on fundamental rights in any detail, or give the provinces freedom to proceed on its basis?—United Press.

U. P. CONGRESS CONTROL BOARD

Sets Aside Election Of Delegates From Four Districts

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, February 6.

To decide disputes reported to have arisen over the election of delegates to the Lucknow Congress from certain districts the U. P. Congress Control Board met yesterday at Babu Purshottamdas Tandon's residence. Besides Babu Tandon, Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai and Acharya Kripalani (President) were present.

So far the Board has decided to set aside the election of delegates from Ballia, Gudaun, Hardoi and Aligarh where fresh elections were to be held. It further decided to set aside the election of one of the two rival committees at Cawnpore and the Board may visit there on February 17 to enquire into the legality of the election of the other committee.

The forthcoming Lucknow Congress budget is also likely to be considered by the Board.

CIVIC RECEPTION TO WOMEN DELEGATES

Calcutta Mayor's Tribute

CALCUTTA, Feb. 5.

A civic reception was given this evening at the Corporation Councillors' Club room in honour of the President, members and delegates of the International Conference of Women which has just closed its session in Calcutta. Only half an hour earlier the Corporation met and decided to accord a reception, sanctioning Rs. 500 for the purpose.

The Mayor Mr. Fazlul Huq said the Corporation welcomed the advent in the field of politics and social reform of such ardent enthusiasts as were to be found among the delegates to the great conference who represented culture of the noblest type of womanhood. He hoped that problems which baffled the ingenuity of men would be successfully completed by women.

Dame Elizabeth Cadbury, Great Britain, and Princess Cantacuzene of Rumania who spoke in French and Mrs. Ferdoonji suitably replied, expressing satisfaction at the fact that there were three elected women councillors in the Calcutta Corporation.—A. P.

Our Kerala Letter

ANTI-PRESS DRIVE IN COCHIN

Two Editors Arrested For Publishing Alleged Seditious Article

(From Our Correspondent).
CALICUT, Feb. 4.

Mr. N. S. Venguswami, Editor of "The West Coast Review," of Ernakulam (Cochin State) has been arrested by the State Police in connection with an article published in his paper, alleged to be of a seditious character.

Mr. A. Kochunni Menon, Editor and publisher of "Cochinite" has also been arrested for reproducing the said article in his own paper.

Public meetings are being held in the State to protest against Government policy.

KERALA MEMBER OF A. I. C. C.

A meeting of the newly formed Kerala Provincial Congress Committee was held in Calicut. The Committee elected Mr. K. Raman Menon as the General Secretary and Dr. A. R. Menon as member of the A. I. C. C.

POSTPONEMENT OF BARODA ASSEMBLY

Govt. Explanation Of Insufficient Work Not Accepted

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, Feb. 1.

The State Representative Assembly, which was to be held on 2nd February was postponed as there was no sufficient work. As some criticism appeared in the vernacular press about insufficiency of work, at a time when ppeople were demanding responsible Government, the members are becoming alive to the gravity of the problem. It is understood that one member has already informed that he had sent the requisite number of resolutions and interpellations. The whole thing requires a clear cut explanation as to how insufficiency of work arose. The public is naturally eager to know the details.

Bhai Satramdas Dhallomal, a leading Sindhi merchant of Calcutta sat in the "sanctuary" of St. Mira's High School: Hyderabad (Sind.) Vaswaniji greeted him and referred to him as one who served in a silent way.

BHAGALPUR MUNICIPALITY SUPERSEDED

Govt. Allege Incompetence Of Commissioners

PATNA, (By Mail).

The Government of Bihar and Orissa have ordered the supersession of the Bhagalpur Municipality for a period of two years from February 2, 1936, and have directed the Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to exercise and perform the powers and duties of the Commissioners of the Municipality.

Explaining their action the Government state that for several years past the serious maladministration of the Bhagalpur Municipality had caused them much concern. Audit reports and inspection notes revealed progressive deterioration, gross incompetence and lack of supervision and many grave irregularities. In December 1934, the Special Inspecting Officer in his report set forth the more important defects and irregularities and indicated the steps necessary to cure them. The Municipal Commissioners were given a final opportunity to avail themselves of the advice and guidance contained in this report.

A further inspection was made by the same officer a year later. The result of his inspection was noted and recorded. It constitutes an indictment which leaves Government no option but to have recourse without further delay to the complete supersession of the municipal board.—A.P.

BHAVNAGAR MILL STRIKE ENDS

Management Withdraw Notice Of Wage Cut

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 6.

A settlement has been announced between the operatives of the New Jehangir Mill, Bhavnagar, who were on strike for the last 35 days and the mill authorities, whereby the latter have agreed to withdraw the notice of wage cut, and allow all men on strike to resume work from to-day without victimisation.

An attempt will be made within a month to fix a standard wage by mutual understanding, failing which the matter will be referred to a Board of Arbitration consisting of Messrs. Chimanlal, Parikh and Shankerlal Banker.—A.P.

Advisory Committee And Delhi Broadcasting Station

NEW DELHI, Feb. 5.

The "United Press" understands that Government of India have decided to associate the Advisory Committee with the Delhi Broadcasting station. This Committee, it is understood, will be confined to official personnel, but another Music committee to be associated would have non-official members.—United Press.

Chaudhri Hyder Hussain, Barrister, is standing for the reformed Provincial Legislative Assembly from Rai Bareli (Muslim) constituency.

AMERICAN ARTIST AT SANTINIKETAN

Exploring Scientific Principles In Yoga System

SANTINIKETAN, Feb. 5.

Miss E. Buffington, well-known artist and writer of America is here on a short visit to the Ashram, and to meet the Poet. She is in India for the last three months studying Indian art and Philosophy.

In the course of an interview to the "United Press,' Miss Buffington said: "I am trying to get at the scientific principles underlying the Yoga system for the purpose of proving the objective reality of the spiritualist world. It has been my constant effort to discoevr affinities between Eastern philosophy and Western science, in order to produce a revival of true spirituality in the mind of America. I am studying old and modern Indian art only to find in it the creative soul of India which had its highest expressions through its Yoga view of things. I have been to China and Japan and have studied the arts of those two great peoples of East and any interest in India was roused by my contact with the Zen Buddhists in Japan who practice Yoga and who have developed a peculiar style of painting. Their wonderfully spiritual element struck me as being an art, an inward psychology all its own My visit to India will, I am sure, strengthen my faith in the possibilities of my mission."

Miss Buffington wll leave to-day for visiting the art centres of the north. She will return to America in April next and will join the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and work there for the fulfilment of her mission. She may again be to India next year for meeting some prominent religious personalities of India.—United Press.

MORE SHAHIDGUNJ ARRESTS

LAHORE, Feb. 5.

Mr. Maulabux who was released yesterday after executing a personal bond disappeared from Badshahi Mosque this morning. The Muslims who assembled at the mosque this afternoon, therefore, elected a new dictator who sent out 31 Muslims in batches of five each to Shahidgunj. The police stopped the batches at Hiramandi and arrested them.

Out of 97 arrested yesterday, 21 boys and also a blind man were let off with warning and the rest were ordered to execute personal bonds in sums varying from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 for one year, in default to undergo imprisonment for the same period. Forty-one executed the required bond while 34 preferred jail.—A. P.

Silver Cup Award For Rural Uplift

SHEIKHPURA, February 5.

Sardar Sohan Singh, a landlord of Kaloke has placed a beautiful silver cup at the disposal of Mr. F. L. Brayne, Commissioner for Rural Reconstruction for being awarded for best efforts in the direction of village uplift work.

Mr. Brayne visited Kaloke and Jhabhar during the week end. Besides inspecting these villages he showed wooden models of ideal types of houses which he had brought with him.—United Press.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for The Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.